## In the Matter Of:

## FARM BUREAU MUTUAL INS. CO. OF MI vs CNH INDUSTRIAL AMERICA, LLC JERRY DAHL, P.E.

August 21, 2018

Prepared for you by



Bingham Farms/Southfield • Grand Rapids
Ann Arbor • Detroit • Flint • Jackson • Lansing • Mt. Clemens • Saginaw • Troy

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9	Plaintiff,	9			
10	vs. Case No. 2:17-cv-14044-BAF-EAS	10	EXHIBITS		
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14	D/B/A NEW HOLLAND AGRICULTURE,	14			
15	a Wisconsin Corporation,	15	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 22	10	
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21	Taken at 217 Grandville Avenue, S.W., Suite 302,	21	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 28	12	
22	Grand Rapids, Michigan,	22	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 29	12	
23	Commencing at 9:30 a.m.,	23	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 30	12	
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25	Before Rebecca L. Russo, CSR-2759, RMR, CRR.	25	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 32	80	
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3	JON V. CORETTI	3	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 35	91	
	Coretti Law Firm PLLC	4	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 36	108	
	3333 Evergreen Drive, N.E.	5	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 37	116	
	Suite 200	6	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 38	212	
	Grand Rapids, Michigan 49525	7	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 39	235	
	616.292.0001	8			
	jcoretti@corettilaw.com	9			
10	Appearing on behalf of the Plaintiff.	10			
11		11			
	D. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON	12			
	Frost Brown Todd LLC	13			
	400 West Market Street	14			
	Suite 3200	15			
	Louisville, Kentucky 40202	16			
	502.589.5400	17			
	crobinson@fbtlaw.com	18			
19	Appearing on behalf of the Defendant.	19			
20		20			
21		21			
22		21			
23		23			
23		23			
25		25			

Pages 5–8

1	Gran	Page 5 d Rapids, Michigan	1	A.	Page 7 I brought a hard copy of my expert report.
2	Tues	day, August 21, 2018	2	Q.	Okay.
3		a.m.	3	A.	I brought a hard copy of my CV
4			4	٥.	And before you go too far, are these copies that we're
5			5	χ.	able to mark as exhibits, or do you need them back?
6		JERRY DAHL, P.E.,	6	A.	These are hard copies that can be marked as exhibits.
7		was thereupon called as a witness herein, and after	7	Q.	Okay.
8		having first been duly sworn to testify to the truth,	8	Q. A.	I have a hard copy of a reference article in my report
9		the whole truth and nothing but the truth, was	9	A.	for "Emission Control Technologies for Diesel-Powered
10		examined and testified as follows:	10		Vehicles," from the Manufacturers of Emission Controls
11		EXAMINATION	11		Association, dated December 2007.
	DV M		12		-
12		R. ROBINSON:			I have a hard copy of a reference article
13	Q.	Mr. Dahl, we met off the record, but just for the	13		in my report, "Smoldering Initiation in Cellulosics
14		record, my name is Chris Robinson. I represent CNH	14		Under Prolonged Low-Level Heating," by E.L. Schaffer,
15		Industrial America, LLC. The name keeps changing, but	15		S-C-H-A-F-F-E-R, from the Forest Products Laboratory,
16		that's what it is at this point.	16		US Department of Agriculture.
17		We're here for your deposition today in the	17		I have a hard copy excerpt from the
18		case of Farm Bureau, on behalf of New Flevo Dairy,	18		Ignition Handbook, by Vytenis, V-Y-T-E-N-I-S,
19		against CNH Industrial America.	19		Babrauskas, B-A-B-R-A-U-S-K-A-S.
20		I understand that you have prepared and	20		I have an excerpt from the official New
21		have written an expert report, and you're planning to	21		Holland Online Parts Store referencing the series
22		offer expert opinions in this case. Is that correct?	22		T.390 tractor as a Tier 4A vehicle and a T8.410
23	A.	Yes.	23		tractor as Tier 4B vehicle.
24	Q.	Okay. Have you ever given a deposition before?	24		I have a three-page assembly of an image of
25	A.	Yes.	25		a T3 pardon me, T8.390 tractor from the right side,
		Page 6			Page 8
1	Q.	And how many times, approximately?	1		passenger side, showing the field tank and general
2	A.	Ten-plus.	2		location of the SCR, with two pages from the New
3	Q.	Okay. So you know the ground rules, and just to be	3		Holland Online Parts Manual that shows the
4		quick, we don't have to go over them in detail, but	4		configuration of the SCR and the surrounding fuel
5		she's taking down everything we say. So we need to	5		tank.
6		make sure we use verbal responses instead of a head	6		I have another assemblage, which is two
7		nod or head shake or an "uh-uh" or a "huh-huh,"	7		images of a T8.410 New Holland tractor showing the
8		something like that.	8		difference in configuration of the muffler and exhaust
9		Also, since she's taking down everything,	9		system, along with two images from the New Holland
10		we need to make sure we don't speak at the same time.	10		Online Parts Store showing the difference in the
11		So I'll let you finish your answer before I ask the	11		muffler arrangement.
12		next question. If you'll do the same for me with my	12		I have another document that is "Ignition
13		questions, that will make it easier to transcribe.	13		Time Versus Temperature for Selected Forest Fuels."
14		If you need to take a break, let me know.	14		This is from November 1975, by Guido, G-U-I-D-O, C.
15		If you need to go to the bathroom, smoke, whatever,	15		Kaminski, K-A-M-I-N-S-K-I, from the University of
16		let me know.	16		California at Riverside.
17		If you don't understand a question, I'm	17		And I have a document from New Holland
18		glad to restate it or rephrase it, and if you don't	18		Agriculture Product Improvement Program, dated July
19		ask me to do that, I will assume that you understood	19		2014, providing the subject "Excessive Heat At Muffler
20		my question. Fair enough?	20		Inlet Connection."
21	A.	Yes.	21	Q.	And is that all the materials that you've brought
22	Q.	Okay. So have you brought anything with you here	22		today?
		+odox?	23	A.	Yes.
23		today?	23		165.
23 24	A.	Yes.	24	Q.	And I see you've got notes, and that may be unrelated
	<b>A.</b> Q.	-			

Pages 9–12

00/2	- 1 / 2			1 ages > 12
1	A.	Page 9 Unrelated.	1	Page 11 July 19th, 2018, report as Exhibit 23.
2	Q.	Okay. Do you have any handwritten notes that you've	2	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
3	Q.	taken throughout your investigation in this case?	3	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 23
4	Α.	I do not.	4	9:38 a.m.
5	Q.	And so the total of your thoughts and opinions are in	5	MR. ROBINSON: It looks like the
6	_	your report?	6	Manufacturers of Emissions Controls Association,
7	Α.	Yes.	7	December 2007 report, we will mark as Exhibit 24.
8	Q.	There's not like a separate report that you haven't	8	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
9		brought with you today?	9	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 24
10	A.	No.	10	9:38 a.m.
11	Q.	Okay. So I'd like to go through	11	MR. ROBINSON: The Ignition Handbook
12	A.	Let me further clarify that the assignment was	12	excerpt from Vytenis Bab do you know how to say the
13		initially undertaken by Dr. James Smith of our office	13	last name?
14		and was carried through, particularly inspection and	14	THE WITNESS: I do not.
15		examination of the vehicle. Dr. Smith has departed	15	MR. ROBINSON: Okay. I was looking at you
16		our employ, and I assumed the further investigation	16	for help and you weren't offering any.
17		and report writing.	17	THE WITNESS: It wasn't a question.
18		There may be other notes and such that	18	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
19		Dr. Smith may have taken, but that's not my handiwork.	19	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 25
20	Q.	Would those materials still be in the possession of	20	9:38 a.m.
21		Nederveld?	21	MR. ROBINSON: That's 25.
22	A.	Yes.	22	26 we'll mark for the Schaffer article.
23	Q.	Is there a file somewhere that would contain those	23	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
24		documents or information?	24	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 26
25	A.	There should be.	25	9:38 a.m.
		Page 10		Dags 12
1	٥.	Page 10 Is that something that throughout today somebody can	1	Page 12  MR. ROBINSON: 27 is a printout showing
2	χ.	try to locate and see if you still have?	2	Tier 4A and Tier 4B models.
3	A.	I believe so.	3	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
4	Q.	Okay. At some point we'd like to do that. We don't	4	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 27
5	χ.	have to do it right now, but just to find out if there	5	9:39 a.m.
6		is that material.	6	MR. ROBINSON: Exhibit 28 will be some
7		I assume any work product or materials he	7	photographs of the right side of a T8.390, along with
8		created in his investigation while working for	8	schematics of the exhaust design.
9		Nederveld still belong to Nederveld, is that correct?	9	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
10	A.	Yes.	10	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 28
	Q.	So when he left the employment here, he left all of	11	9:39 a.m.
11	Q.		12	
12		the information was retained by this company?		MR. ROBINSON: 29 will be a picture of a
13	A.	Yes.	13	T8.410, along with schematics of its exhaust design.
14	Q.	All the documentation, anything he prepared?	14	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
15	Α.	Correct.	15	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 29
16	Q.	Okay. I would like to mark as exhibits these items	16	9:39 a.m.
17		that you've brought here today, and we'll mark them	17	MR. ROBINSON: 30 is the 1974 article by
18		sequentially. So we will continue sequentially with	18	Guido Kaminski.
19		where we left off yesterday.	19	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
20		So the first exhibit I will mark is your CV	20	DEPOSITION EXHIBITS 30 and 31
21		as Exhibit 22.	21	9:40 a.m.
22		MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:	22	MR. ROBINSON: 31 is a "Product Improvement
23		DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 22	23	Program," dated July 2014.
24		9:37 a.m.	24	BY MR. ROBINSON:
25		MR. ROBINSON: And I will mark the	25	Q. Do these materials comprise the whole of your personal
I			1	

Pages 13–16

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Page 13
                                                                                                                              Page 15
                                                                             I reviewed the documents we had in our file, inclusive
1
          file and what you have reviewed in preparation of your
                                                                    1
                                                                        A.
2
                                                                    2
                                                                             of our written report. The references within the
3
         No.
                                                                    3
                                                                             report for the various documents I've provided.
    A.
4
    0.
          Is there something else that we're missing?
                                                                    4
                                                                             Reviewed the photographs within the file, both from
          We have quite a few photographs that were collected by
                                                                    5
                                                                             Mr. Wilson and from Nederveld. Reviewed Mr. Wilson's
5
    A.
          Dr. Smith, as well as Mr. Wilson, that were reviewed
                                                                    6
                                                                             report. Reviewed images on the New Holland Online
6
7
          in our forensic examination of the file, as well as
                                                                    7
                                                                             Parts Store for configurations and documentation of
8
          Mr. Wilson's separate report.
                                                                    8
                                                                             Tier 4A and Tier 4B designations of the T8 tractor.
                                                                    9
                                                                             Have you reviewed any deposition transcripts?
9
          Okay. So I have a copy of Mr. Wilson's report and his
                                                                        Q.
10
          photographs. But as far as your photographs, I want
                                                                   10
                                                                        A.
                                                                             No.
          to make sure I have everything that you've looked at.
                                                                   11
11
                                                                        0.
                                                                             Have you been provided with a summary of deposition
12
                     MR. ROBINSON: Is that something that you
                                                                   12
                                                                             testimony of the owner or operator of this tractor?
13
          could put on to a disc or ...
                                                                   13
                                                                        A.
14
                     MR. CORETTI: You have them.
                                                                   14
                                                                             Do you have any idea what they testified about two or
                                                                        0.
15
                     MR. ROBINSON: We have all of them?
                                                                   15
                                                                             three weeks ago when they testified?
16
                     MR. CORETTI: Yes.
                                                                   16
                                                                        A.
17
                     THE WITNESS: So, once again, the
                                                                   17
                                                                             Have you talked with Mr. Wilson?
                                                                        0.
18
          photographs were taken by Dr. Smith. So in terms of
                                                                   18
                                                                        A.
                                                                             No.
19
          my photographs, I have no photographs. Nederveld has
                                                                   19
                                                                        0.
                                                                             Have you ever spoken with Mr. Wilson directly?
20
          photographs taken by Dr. Smith, which I believe you've
                                                                   2.0
                                                                        A.
21
          been provided with.
                                                                   21
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             Do you know him by reputation in any way?
22
    BY MR. ROBINSON:
                                                                   22
                                                                             No.
                                                                        A.
23
          Okay. And, I apologize, I didn't mean to imply that
                                                                   23
                                                                             I assume you've spoken with counsel, but have you
                                                                        Q.
24
                                                                             spoken with anybody else about this case in
          they were photographs that you actually took. I just
                                                                   24
25
          meant Nederveld's photographs.
                                                                   25
                                                                             preparation for today?
                                                          Page 14
                                                                                                                              Page 16
1
                     MR. CORETTI: I sent them to you in a link
                                                                    1
                                                                        A.
                                                                             No.
2
                                                                    2
          and you guys put them together.
                                                                        0.
                                                                             For instance, have you had to bounce ideas off other
3
                     MR. ROBINSON: I have a lot of photographs,
                                                                    3
                                                                             colleagues here at Nederveld to get their thoughts?
4
          I just want to make sure I have all of them.
                                                                    4
                                                                        A.
                                                                             No.
5
                     MR. CORETTI: There's quite few, I believe
                                                                    5
                                                                        0.
                                                                             And, I mean, obviously other than Mr. Smith, who I
6
          several hundred.
                                                                    6
                                                                             assume you worked with in the past when he was still
                                                                    7
7
                     MR. ROBINSON: Okay.
                                                                             with the company?
                                                                    8
8
    BY MR. ROBINSON:
                                                                             Correct.
                                                                        A.
9
          You haven't brought any of Nederveld's photographs
                                                                    9
                                                                        0.
                                                                             And, I apologize, Dr. Smith.
10
          here today. Will you need to have any to reference to
                                                                   10
                                                                                        Have you ever spoken directly with any of
11
          point out certain issues, or can you do that without
                                                                   11
                                                                              the witnesses involved in the actual fire?
12
                                                                   12
          reference to photographs in this case?
                                                                        A.
                                                                             No.
          At this point I believe I can do it without reference
                                                                   13
                                                                             You haven't interviewed the operator of this tractor?
13
                                                                        Q.
    A.
14
          to photographs. If need be, I have them
                                                                   14
                                                                        A.
15
          electronically available. I can call them up and
                                                                   15
                                                                             Have you personally had the opportunity to look at any
16
          specifically identify them by frame number, image
                                                                   16
                                                                             exemplar tractors that have not been involved in the
17
          number, that you can use for future reference, as
                                                                   17
                                                                             fire?
                                                                   18
18
          well.
                                                                        A.
                                                                             No.
19
          Perfect, that will work great.
                                                                   19
                                                                             And I understand you've reviewed some photographs
20
                                                                   20
                                                                             online, but you haven't gone and looked at actual
                     All right, I'm going to hand you a copy of
21
                                                                   21
          your CV back, and we can talk about this for just a
                                                                              in-person examples of a T8.390?
2.2
          moment.
                                                                   22
                                                                        A.
                                                                             No.
23
                     Actually, before we move to your CV, I want
                                                                   23
                                                                             Who's your current employer?
                                                                        0.
24
          to ask you, what did you do, if anything, to prepare
                                                                   24
                                                                        A.
                                                                             Nederveld.
25
          for today's deposition?
                                                                   25
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             Just generally, what is Nederveld, what does it do?
```

Pages 17–20

00/2	-1/2	010			1 4 5 6 5 1 7 20
1	Α.	Page 17 It does great things for people.	1		Page 19 testifying history?
2		Okay, in what way?	2	7	Page 4 and 5 and a portion of 6 correspond to my
3	Q. <b>A.</b>		3	A.	
4	А.	They provide a variety of engineering services, civil engineering services, land planning development,			depositions. Page 6 includes a video deposition.  Page 6 and 7 encompass courtroom testimony.
5			5	0	The version I have of your CV, and perhaps it's just
		surveying, and the segment I'm involved with, forensic		Q.	
6	^	engineering and fire investigation.	6		an older version, only has six pages. Is there
7	Q.	When you say "forensic engineering and fire	7		actually a seventh page?
8		investigation," does that involve litigation	8	A.	Yes, there is.
9		consultation?	9	Q.	There must be one additional
10	Α.	It can.	10	Α.	Deposition.
11	Q.	What percentage of your practice involves litigation	11	Q.	The version I have is from December of 2017, so I bet
12		work?	12		everything was pushed down one. I see in June of 2018
13	A.	I don't have a good answer.	13		you testified in a Madison District Public Schools
14	Q.	Is it more than half?	14		matter. Do you recall that?
15	A.	I don't believe so.	15	A.	Yes.
16	Q.	The half that does not well, let me rephrase that.	16	Q.	That's the one that's not on my version. That is on
17		The portion of your practice that does not	17		the version that you have as Exhibit 22.
18		involve litigation, describe for me what it is that	18		Approximately how many times have you
19		you do.	19		testified on behalf of a defendant?
20	A.	We would be contacted by a client, individual,	20	A.	I don't recall.
21		business owner, insurance company, attorney, to	21	Q.	Do you know if you've ever testified on behalf of a
22		investigate a loss, damage, accident, fire, injury,	22		defendant?
23		and to render an opinion in terms of failure, fault,	23	A.	I don't recall.
24		causation. Typically a report is issued, and that	24	Q.	In that public schools case, were you on behalf of the
25		wraps up our investigation.	25		plaintiff or the defendant?
		Page 18			Page 20
1		It may resurface at sometime in the future,	1	A.	The defendant.
2		fall into litigation, but that's a small percentage of	2	Q.	Is your investigating always pertaining to fire
3		the total work that we do.	3		losses, or are there other types of losses you also
4		As an example, I do about 200	4		investigate?
5		investigations a year. I don't have 200 litigations a	5	A.	My investigations principally relate to mechanical
6		year.	6		items, from my mechanical engineering background. So
7	Q.	But you are always investigating incidents after they	7		they would be physical objects, functional items,
8		occur?	8		equipment, processes, vehicles. There may be
9	A.	Yes.	9		mechanical items that are involved in a fire loss, and
10	Q.	For instance, you're not consulting with companies to,	10		I may be called in to examine or further opine
11		say, avoid fire losses in the future, to advise on	11		regarding the cause or victim status of a particular
12		things they can do, like sprinkler suppression systems	12		mechanical item.
13		or firebrick walls, or different issues they can	13	Q.	Do you consider yourself an expert in any particular
14		address to avoid fires?	14	-	mechanical item, is there one that you're just
15	A.	Correct.	15		that's where you typically practice?
16	Q.	Okay. Have you ever testified in court before?	16	A.	No.
17	A.	Yes.	17	0.	Have you ever served as an expert in a separate matter
18	Q.	Do you have a list of times that you have testified in	18	~.	involving farming equipment?
19	~ -	court?	19	A.	Yes.
20	A.	It's within my CV.	20	Q.	Do you recall the name of that case?
21	Q.	And have you ever been disqualified from a judge or a	21	Д. А.	Lalone pardon me, in my CV, Exhibit 22, page 5,
22	×.	court in testifying?	22		second-to-the-last entry, February 2012, Lalone, et al
23	Α.	No.	23		V Riedstra Dairy.
دے	n.	1100	43		A MICROCIA DATLY.

I see on the back of your CV, pages 4 and 5 and 6,

this would comprise an up-to-date list of your

24

25

24 Q.

25

case?

What was the context of your investigation in that

Pages 21–24

00/2	-1/2	010			1 ugcs 21 2+
1	Α.	Page 21 This was a large carousel dairy milking parlor in	1	A.	Page 23 Not that I recall.
2		which I'm representing the farmer owning the dairy	2	Q.	Do you do investigations on behalf of Farm Bureau?
3		parlor, and a service worker was entrapped, crushed,	3	A.	Yes.
4		and incapacitated in the operating on the carousel.	4	Q.	Is that one of your major clients, is Farm Bureau?
5		MR. ROBINSON: Let's go off the record for	5	A.	No.
6		just a second.	6	0.	And I'm asking you because you have several of these
7		(Off the record at 9:52 a.m.)	7	χ.	incidents where you were investigating on behalf of
8		(Back on the record at 9:53 a.m.)	8		the farmer, but you were hired by the farmer's
9		MR. ROBINSON: Okay, back on the record.	9		insurance company. I'm just trying to understand who
10	BY N	AR. ROBINSON:	10		your clients are that hire you to do these
11	0.	Other than the Riedstra Dairy matter, have you ever	11		investigations, what insurance companies.
12	χ.	testified or been involved in other cases involving	12	A.	A variety. I don't have a let me step back.
13		farming equipment?	13		Nederveld does not have a primary
14	Α.	Yes.	14		relationship for work assignments specific to an
15	Q.	And what was the context of those investigations?	15		insurance company or group of insurance companies, and
16	A.	One investigation was a fatality caused by entrapment	16		I believe that any one particular company comprises no
17		in a tractor-and-feed wagon at a dairy.	17		more than five percent of our workload.
18	Q.	Did that result in a deposition?	18		So I could not relate that Farm Bureau is
19	A.	It did not.	19		our major client, nor could I relate that any other
20	Q.	Who were you, which side were you testifying for in	20		insurance company is a major client.
21	۷.	that case let me rephrase that.	21	0.	How many times do you think that you've been retained
22		Who hired you to do an investigation?	22	v.	by Farm Bureau to do investigations?
23	A.	The insurance company on behalf of the dairy owner.	23	Α.	I don't have a good answer for that.
24	Q.	Any other farming equipment investigations?	24	Q.	Is it more than once a year?
25	Q. A.	An investigation regarding a vehicle collision between	25	ų. <b>A.</b>	I don't have a good answer for that.
25	A.	All investigation regarding a venture confision between	25	л.	I don't have a good answer for diac.
1		Page 22	1	0	Page 24
1		a towed farm implement owning to disc and a Chevy	1	Q.	Have you ever been retained by Farm Bureau before this
2	0	Suburban.	2		case?
3	Q.	Did that result in deposition?	3	A.	Yes.
4	<b>A.</b>	No.	4	Q.	Do you have a number, say, more than ten times you've
5	Q.	And who hired you to do that investigation?	5	_	been retained by Farm Bureau?
6	A.	The insurance company on behalf of the farmer.	6	A.	Yes.
7	Q.	Any others?	7	Q.	Would it be more than fifty times?
8	Α.	An investigation in conjunction with a fire	8	A.	I don't know.
9		investigator for a fire at a dairy.	9	Q.	What's the highest level of education you've achieved?
10	Q.	What was involved in the fire?	10	A.	I have a master's degree of mechanical engineering
11	A.	Fireworks.	11	0	from Washington University, in St. Louis.
12		A fire investigation and equipment	12	Q.	What year did you obtain that master's?
13		investigation at a hog confinement building.	13	A.	1983.
14	Q.	And what was the subject of the investigation?	14	Q.	Where'd you go to college?
15	Α.	Trying to determine the cause of the fire.	15	A.	I went to Augustana College, now Augustana University,
16	Q.	Was that ever determined?	16		in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, focusing in mathematics
17	<b>A.</b>	I don't recall at this point.	17		and physics. After three years of attending, I had an
18	Q.	Do you recall if it involved some type of farm	18		opportunity to transfer to either Columbia University,
19		equipment or implement?	19		in New York City, or Washington University, in
20	A.	There were implements in the building at the time.	20		St. Louis, for another two-year period, studying
21		Whether they were involved or not, I don't recall.	21		engineering, and at the end of five years both schools
22	Q.	Were you retained by the insurance company on behalf	22		grant four-year degrees.
23		of the farmer?	23		So I completed the program at Washington
24	A.	Yes.	24		University, in St. Louis, with a bachelor's degree in
25	Q.	Any others you can think of?	25		mechanical engineering, and also having received a
			1		

Pages 25–28

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1		Page 25	1		Page 27
1		bachelor of arts degree in mathematics and physics	1		graduate school, since that time have you actively
2	0	from Augustana College, now University.	2		been involved in farming operations yourself?
3	Q.	Where is Augustana College?	3	A.	No.
4	Α.	Sioux Falls, South Dakota.	4	Q.	And I understand that you may still have family
5	Q.	Oh, you just said that, okay.	5		members that operate farms and you've visited them,
6	A.	Let me further preface, I grew up on a farm. I've	6		but have you helped or provided services on the farm
7		operated farm equipment. I've operated new equipment,	7		when you visited?
8		old equipment, well-maintained, poorly-maintained	8	Α.	Yes.
9		equipment. So I have some experiential background in	9	Q.	Just generally, when's the last time you've done that
10		terms of operating farm equipment, and still family	10		type of activity?
11		members participate in either operating equipment for	11	A.	Ten years ago.
12		gainful employment or in the service industry, where	12	Q.	Do you own any farmland today?
13		they're operating for service companies, or repair	13	A.	No.
14		companies, or dealerships.	14	Q.	Is it safe to say that you have not been involved in
15	Q.	Where did you grow up?	15		farming since the emission control design
16	A.	Nebraska.	16		specifications have become more prevalent in the last
17	Q.	Was there a particular type of farm that you gained	17		five to ten years?
18		your experience on, what type of crops, what type of	18	A.	Yes.
19		livestock?	19	Q.	And when I talk about that, I'm talking about the SCR
20	A.	Dry land farming, corn, soybeans, wheat, alfalfa;	20		canister and the various tier levels of emission
21		livestock, chickens, sheep, hogs, beef cattle.	21		controls that the federal government is regulating.
22	Q.	Was your father a farmer?	22		You have not been involved in farming since those have
23	A.	Yes.	23		become part of the industry?
24	Q.	How many acres, approximately, did he raise and farm?	24	A.	Correct.
25	A.	240.	25	Q.	Where did you become employed after you graduated from
		Page 26			Page 28
1	Q.	I'm sure you already realize this, but a lot of	1		Washington University in 1983?
2	~ '	families are green families or red families or blue	2	A.	I graduated from Washington University in 1978 and
3		families; they buy the same type of equipment. Did	3		went into the workforce. My master's degree was a
4		your family always buy the same type of farming	4		part-time study.
5		equipment?	5	Q.	What were you doing in the workforce from 1978?
6	A.	Yes.	6	Α.	I went to work for McDonnell Douglas Aircraft
7	Q.	What was the manufacturer?	7		Corporation, now part of Boeing, in the non-metallics
8	о. А.	Minneapolis Moline, the orange family.	8		research laboratory, working on composite materials;
9	Q.	I don't meet many Minneapolis Moline families. In	9		graphite epoxy, fiberglass epoxy, sandwich panels,
10	Q.	your experience, have you ever had the opportunity to	10		syntactic, S-Y-N-T-A-C-T-I-C, foam, radar-absorbing
11		operate a Case piece of equipment?	11		materials, principally for military aircraft and space
12	A.	Yes.	12		shuttle components.
			13	0	How long did you stay with McDonnell Douglas?
13	Q.	Tractor, combine, do you recall?  Tractor.	14	Q.	I believe ten months.
14	A.	What about New Holland?		A.	
15	Q.		15	Q.	And then where did you go after that?
16	A.	No.	16	A.	Then I moved to Wagner Electric, in St. Louis. They
17	Q.	What about International Harvester?	17		were a manufacturer of automotive brake components,
18	A.	Yes.	18		both for OEM, passenger vehicles for Chrysler and Ford
19	Q.	Have you ever had personally any negative experiences	19	-	and heavy-duty trucks at International Harvester.
20		that you recall from your youth pertaining to Case or	20	Q.	I see that you were with Wagner for approximately a
21	_	New Holland?	21	_	year, '79 to '80, is that correct?
22	A.	Not that I recall.	22	A.	A little over a year.
23	Q.	What about International Harvester?	23	Q.	And then you went to Washington University Technology
24	A.	Not that I recall.	24		Associates as a CAD engineer?
25	Q.	When you went to college and then, obviously, to	25	A.	Correct.
		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

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Pages 29-32

Page 32

Page 29 What types of activities did you do with Washington 1 0. 2 University Technology Associates?

- 3 I worked on some projects that were relating to A. 4 computer modeling, using an early finite element 5 analysis program, modeling structures, specifically 6 for the MX missile program, as well as doing failure 7 analysis of components, mechanical components relating 8 to engine failures.
- 9 Q. And then it looks like you went to a company called 10 Failure Analysts and Consulting Technical Services, 11 Inc., as a design engineering manager. What types of 12 activities were you doing with that company?
- 13 So the parent company, Washington University, divested 14 itself of the failure analysis aspect of the work and 15 was sold and purchased by a group of employees to 16 become failure analysts and consulting technical 17 services.

So I continued on in the computer-aided design aspect, as well as failure analysis, under their employ. Let me offer, at that employ I learned my first valuable business lesson, which is don't go into business with a crook --

23 Q. Okay.

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2.4 Α. -- and shortly thereafter arranged my departure to 25 return to Washington University Technology Associates.

Page 31 I removed the figure of Goddess of Liberty

- from the Texas state capital building by helicopter.
- We replicated it, placed the replica back on the building, the original inside the building.

I have been inside of Freedom on the US Capitol building. I did monumental restoration work in Indianapolis, in Monument Circle, for a number of things on the Soldiers and Sailors monument. I've been in William Penn's head in Philadelphia.

So I've been a lot of different places, again, coordinating, "Is this a structurally-sound item? Do we have galvanic corrosion? Is it shifting? Is it safe? Is it sound? Can the work be conducted on-site or not?"

Around about that point, in 1993, once again the parent company, Washington University, decided the liability risk of working with one-of-a-kind items that are irreparable and priceless was too much of a hazard for them, and they offered the company for sale to the employees once again. At that point I decided I didn't want to be in this business, wanted to do something different. The particular job through Washington University required quite a bit of travel. I was gone about 200 days a year, which was unsatisfactory and spawned my

0. And then you were with Washington University

2 Technology Associates until 1993, is that correct?

3 A.

- Same types of activities that you had been doing 4 Q. 5 previously, just in a more managerial role?
- 6 The activities changed slightly. So I still did small A. 7 failure analysis projects, but the focus of the 8 company then changed to monumental art restoration, 9 and I was the engineer responsible charge.

So we would work on objects, physical objects ten feet tall or taller, ten feet off the ground or higher. A portion of the employ was involved in refinishing/refurbishing, and I was involved in the structural valuation of the items; logistics, getting equipment up on buildings, down from buildings.

Examples would be we -- I, as the engineer responsible charge, with the group removed three figures from the old post office building in St. Louis, approximately a hundred feet off the ground, weighing between eighteen thousand pounds and nine thousand pounds, carved in marble by Daniel Chester French. We cleaned them, replicated them, placed the replicas on the building, the originals inside the building in a faux storefront arrangement.

1 departure.

- 2 0. At that point you went to Meridian Medical 3 Technologies, also in St. Louis, is that correct?
- Yes, correct. A.
- 5 0. What was your role there?
- 6 A. I was research scientist, initially, working in the 7 R&D department for medical devices. We were working 8 with small, single-use, disposable parenteral 9 devices -- the EpiPen is the item that comes to 10 mind -- doing formulations in a clean room, operating 11 as a pharmaceutical scientist.
- 12 0. Does that company have the patent on the EpiPen, on 13 the --
- Α. Yes. They've been purchased by a number of different 15 companies. The patent is in expiry right now, but 16 they were the patent holder at the time.
- 17 And then eventually you moved to Kalamazoo and started Q. 18 working at Pfizer, as a senior principal scientist, engineer. Is that correct?
- 20 Correct. A.
- 21 Q. What was your role at Pfizer?
- 2.2 A. I had a former director at Meridian Medical, in 23 St. Louis, who moved to Pharmacia at the time, now 24 Pfizer; he called me up one day and said, "Would you 25 like to have fun again? I have a project for you."

Pages 33–36

	21/2	010			Pages 33–36
		Page 33			Page 35
1		So I moved up to Kalamazoo to work on single-use,	1		licenses besides being a professional engineer?
2		disposable medical devices for parenterals and for	2	A.	No.
3		ophthalmics, eye-related medication. So I worked with	3	Q.	Have you ever worked with Mr. Coretti before?
4		a variety of concepts, outside vendors, machine	4	A.	Yes.
5		fabricators, to create assembly processes, functional	5	Q.	Approximately how many times?
6		devices, prototyping devices, for operation and	6	A.	A handful.
7		behavior.	7	Q.	Less than ten?
8	Q.	And then eventually you left Pfizer to come to	8	A.	Less than ten.
9		Nederveld in approximately 2006, is that correct?	9	Q.	Less than five?
10	A.	In 2005 Pfizer made a strategic decision to close	10	A.	I don't recall.
11		their research and development group in Kalamazoo and	11	Q.	If you can open to your testifying experience, some of
12		unemployed five hundred people.	12		these matters I can't tell if you were working with
13		My work traveled to England. I traveled	13		Farm Bureau or not because the name of the insured,
14		with my equipment and my projects to train people and	14		the farmer, is listed in the name of the case. So,
15		worked over there for a six-week period. I would have	15		basically, I just want to find out if Farm Bureau
16		loved to work there, I can't stand to live there. So	16		hired you in each of these in certain of these
17		I searched for another position in the local area and	17		cases, okay?
18		discovered Nederveld.	18		So I'll just ask you first, the Yvonne
19	Q.	Has your time at Nederveld been pretty consistent,	19		White case, was Farm Bureau involved in that case?
20		doing the same types of activities, or has it changed	20	A.	Where are you?
21		at different times?	21	Q.	October 2017.
22	A.	It has quite a variety.	22	A.	No.
23	Q.	I understand it has a variety, but was it in the	23	Q.	The next case is State Farm and Casualty Company
24		beginning you were investigating a particular type of	24		versus Arbor Inspection Services. Was Farm Bureau
25		incident and then it shifted to another type of	25		involved in that case?
		Page 34			Page 36
1		incident more recently?	1	A.	No.
2	A.	No.	2	Q.	The Aurora versus Liberty Insurance Corporation case,
3	Q.	And your title has stayed the same the entire time?	3		was Farm Bureau involved in that case?
4	A.	Yes.	4	A.	No.
5	Q.				
6	χ.	I understand from your CV that you are a professional	5	Q.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in
	χ.	I understand from your CV that you are a professional engineer. In what states do you have a license?	5 6	Q.	
7	A.			Q.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in
7 8		engineer. In what states do you have a license?	6	Q.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.
		engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.	6 7	Q.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an
8		engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held	6 7 8	Q. A.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not
8 9	A.	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.	6 7 8 9		And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?
8 9 10	<b>A.</b> Q.	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?	6 7 8 9 10	Α.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance
8 9 10 11	<b>A.</b> Q. <b>A.</b>	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?  No.	6 7 8 9 10 11	Α.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance
8 9 10 11 12	<b>A.</b> Q. <b>A.</b>	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?  No.  Have you ever attended any training seminars on	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Α.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance versus actually, I don't see who oh, versus Home
8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. A. Q.	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?  No.  Have you ever attended any training seminars on investigation of fires?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Α.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance versus actually, I don't see who oh, versus Home Appliance Mart, Inc., were you involved on behalf of
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. Q. A. Q.	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?  No.  Have you ever attended any training seminars on investigation of fires?  Yes.  Have they been provided by a particular organization?  No.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	<b>A.</b> Q.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance versus actually, I don't see who oh, versus Home Appliance Mart, Inc., were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau in that case?
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. Q. A. Q. Q.	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?  No.  Have you ever attended any training seminars on investigation of fires?  Yes.  Have they been provided by a particular organization?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	<b>А.</b> Q.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance versus actually, I don't see who oh, versus Home Appliance Mart, Inc., were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau in that case?  No.
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. Q. A. Q. A.	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?  No.  Have you ever attended any training seminars on investigation of fires?  Yes.  Have they been provided by a particular organization?  No.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	<b>А.</b> Q.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance versus actually, I don't see who oh, versus Home Appliance Mart, Inc., were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau in that case?  No.  The Mellor-McDowell versus Powers Trucking case, were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau on that case?
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q. A.	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?  No.  Have you ever attended any training seminars on investigation of fires?  Yes.  Have they been provided by a particular organization?  No.  Have you ever attended a NFPA fire investigation	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	<b>А.</b> Q. <b>А.</b> Q.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance versus actually, I don't see who oh, versus Home Appliance Mart, Inc., were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau in that case?  No.  The Mellor-McDowell versus Powers Trucking case, were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau on that case?
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?  No.  Have you ever attended any training seminars on investigation of fires?  Yes.  Have they been provided by a particular organization?  No.  Have you ever attended a NFPA fire investigation seminar training session?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q. A.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance versus actually, I don't see who oh, versus Home Appliance Mart, Inc., were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau in that case?  No.  The Mellor-McDowell versus Powers Trucking case, were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau on that case?  No.  No.  Nationwide Property and Casualty versus Duca, it says you were an expert for Nationwide, so I can assume
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A. Q. A. Q. A. A. A. A.	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?  No.  Have you ever attended any training seminars on investigation of fires?  Yes.  Have they been provided by a particular organization?  No.  Have you ever attended a NFPA fire investigation seminar training session?  No.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q. A.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance versus actually, I don't see who oh, versus Home Appliance Mart, Inc., were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau in that case?  No.  The Mellor-McDowell versus Powers Trucking case, were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau on that case?  No.  Nationwide Property and Casualty versus Duca, it says
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?  No.  Have you ever attended any training seminars on investigation of fires?  Yes.  Have they been provided by a particular organization?  No.  Have you ever attended a NFPA fire investigation seminar training session?  No.  Are you familiar with the phrase NFPA?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q. A.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance versus actually, I don't see who oh, versus Home Appliance Mart, Inc., were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau in that case?  No.  The Mellor-McDowell versus Powers Trucking case, were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau on that case?  No.  No.  Nationwide Property and Casualty versus Duca, it says you were an expert for Nationwide, so I can assume
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?  No.  Have you ever attended any training seminars on investigation of fires?  Yes.  Have they been provided by a particular organization?  No.  Have you ever attended a NFPA fire investigation seminar training session?  No.  Are you familiar with the phrase NFPA?  Yes.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance versus actually, I don't see who oh, versus Home Appliance Mart, Inc., were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau in that case?  No.  The Mellor-McDowell versus Powers Trucking case, were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau on that case?  No.  Nationwide Property and Casualty versus Duca, it says you were an expert for Nationwide, so I can assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, is that
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	engineer. In what states do you have a license?  I have a license in Missouri, a license in Michigan, and a license in South Dakota. I've previously held licenses in other states.  Are you a certified fire investigator?  No.  Have you ever attended any training seminars on investigation of fires?  Yes.  Have they been provided by a particular organization?  No.  Have you ever attended a NFPA fire investigation seminar training session?  No.  Are you familiar with the phrase NFPA?  Yes.  And when I say NFPA 921, are you familiar with that	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. Q.	And I see underneath that you served for Liberty in that case.  The Andrade case, it says you served as an expert for Allstate. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, correct?  Correct.  The December 2016 case, which is Auto Club Insurance versus actually, I don't see who oh, versus Home Appliance Mart, Inc., were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau in that case?  No.  The Mellor-McDowell versus Powers Trucking case, were you involved on behalf of Farm Bureau on that case?  No.  Nationwide Property and Casualty versus Duca, it says you were an expert for Nationwide, so I can assume Farm Bureau was not involved in that case, is that correct?

Pages 37–40

UO/	21/2	016			rages 37–40
1	Α.	Page 37	1		Page 39 that involve, if you recall?
2			2	Α.	I don't recall.
3	Q.	The Pacemte versus Stephen Hunt and Pronto Freight Ways matter, was that a Farm Bureau matter?	3	Q.	Parkside Landings versus Kent Power, Inc., you were an
4	7	No.	4	Q.	
5	<b>A.</b>	Auto-Owners Insurance versus General Electric, it says	5		expert for Cincinnati Insurance. So I assume Farm Bureau was not involved?
	Q.	<del>-</del>	6		
6		you were an expert witness for Auto-Owners. So I	-	A.	Correct.
7		assume Farm Bureau was not involved, is that correct?	7	Q.	October 2008, you were expert for Cincinnati Insurance
8	A.	Correct.	8		in the Richard Wilson case. Farm Bureau was not
9	Q.	Cincinnati Insurance versus Becker Ulman Construction,	9	_	involved, correct?
10	_	was Farm Bureau involved in that case?	10	Α.	Correct.
11	Α.	No.	11	Q.	Dukes versus Goosens, was Farm Bureau involved in that
12	Q.	Ross versus Carrier Corporation, it says you were an	12		case?
13		expert for Nationwide Mutual. So I assume that you	13	A.	No.
14		were not hired by Farm Bureau, is that correct?	14	Q.	Allstate versus Forest Glen Mechanical, it says you
15	A.	Correct.	15		were an expert for Allstate, so Farm Bureau was not
16	Q.	State Farm versus Freeport Supply Store, it says you	16		involved, is that correct?
17		were an expert witness for Freeport Supply Store. Was	17	A.	Correct.
18		Farm Bureau involved in that case?	18	Q.	Mooney versus Howard was a trial in July 2013. Do you
19	A.	No.	19		know if Farm Bureau was involved?
20	Q.	Lalone versus Riedstra Dairy, you were an expert for	20	A.	They were not.
21		Riedstra Dairy. Did that case involve Farm Bureau?	21	Q.	The next case is Haiderer, H-A-I-D-E-R-E-R, versus
22	A.	Not to my knowledge.	22		Nedeau, N-E-D-E-A-U. It says you were hired as an
23	Q.	The 2011 case is Farm Bureau versus Patrick's	23		expert for Farm Bureau, is that correct?
24		Plumbing, and it says you were an expert for Farm	24	A.	Yes.
25		Bureau. So you would agree that's a case where Farm	25	Q.	Then we have Whitney versus Allstate, which you were
		Page 38			Page 40
1		Bureau hired you?	1		on behalf of Allstate. So Farm Bureau was not
2	A.	Yes.	2		involved, is that correct?
3	Q.	Go back to the Lalone versus Riedstra Dairy case. You	3	A.	Correct.
4		said not to your knowledge, you don't know that Farm	4	Q.	And then the last two you were testifying on behalf of
5		Bureau whether Farm Bureau was involved. Do you	5		Auto-Owners Insurance, is that correct?
6		remember who you were hired by in that case?	6	A.	Yes.
7	A.	Straub Seaman & Allen.	7	Q.	So Farm Bureau was not involved in either of those.
8	Q.	So in those situations, the attorney just calls you	8		Thank you. I know that's laborious,
9		directly and you're not sure if Farm Bureau's	9		but
10		involved?	10		I want to look at your report, if you can
11	A.	The attorney calls us directly. There may be	11		pull that out of this is Exhibit 23, and you've
12		information that relates to the insurance company	12		already told us that a colleague of yours is no longer
13		that's involved. In this specific case, I do not	13		with the company but helped in the investigation and
14		recall.	14		the preparation of the opinions in this report, is
15	Q.	The reason I'm asking is, that case that we had with	15		that correct?
16		Riedstra Dairy, Farm Bureau was involved in that case,	16	A.	Yes.
17		and it was about the same time, so I'm assuming, but	17	Q.	Are you comfortable to testify as to everything that
18		if you don't recall	18		is in the report yourself?
19	A.	I don't recall.	19	A.	Yes.
20	Q.	Okay. June 2010, it says you were an expert for	20	Q.	And, in particular, I'm asking, Dr. Smith and you
21		Indian Harbor Insurance Company in the Muskegon Fire	21		collaborated on this report, so I assume there's
22		Equipment case, but I assume that was not a Farm	22		certain information that Dr. Smith provided in
23		Bureau case?	23		preparation of the report and certain information that
24	A.	Correct.	24		you provided. Is that correct?
25	Q.	What was the Muskegon Fire Equipment matter? What did	25	A.	Correct.
1					

Pages 41–44

					1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
1	Q.	Page 41 The portions that he provided, he's not here to	1		Page 43 where they would fall under his umbrella, feel free to
2	Q.	testify. Do you feel qualified and competent to offer	2		let me know. That's what we need to know, is where
3		those same opinions that he was providing to the	3		your expertise starts and stops and where his starts
4		report?	4		and stops, okay?
5	A.	No.	5	Α.	Yes.
6	Q.	Okay. If we get to a particular place where you feel	6	0.	Do you consider yourself an expert in fire cause and
7	v.	like a certain opinion is something from Dr. Smith,	7	۷.	origin?
8		can you tell me where those opinions are?	8	A.	No.
9	A.	I believe so.	9	Q.	Do you consider yourself an expert in fire dynamics
10	Q.	Okay. And, in particular, it looks like he is a	10	χ.	and how fires spread?
11	χ.	certified fire investigator, he's a certified vehicle	11	Α.	No.
12		fire investigator, and he's also a master automotive	12	0.	Do you consider yourself an expert in heat transfer
13		technician. Those are certifications or	13	χ.	from one side of a material to another?
14		qualifications that you don't possess, is that	14	A.	No.
15		correct?	15	0.	Do you consider yourself an expert in ignition
16	A.	Correct.	16	χ.	temperatures of particular types of materials?
17	0.	So as far as investigating the cause of the fire and	17	A.	No.
18	χ.	certain aspects of the origin of the fire, are those	18	0.	Do you consider yourself an expert in the operation of
19		areas that you would have to leave to others to offer	19	χ.	farming equipment?
20		those opinions?	20	A.	I don't know that there's a qualification for expert
21	A.	Yes.	21		farm equipment operator. I've never seen such a
22	Q.	As it pertains to this investigation, what was your	22		certification available.
23	~ .	role, what were you providing to this report, just in	23	0.	I'm not necessarily
24		general?	24	Α.	I do
25	A.	There was some general discussions with Dr. Smith in	25	0.	I'm sorry.
_				~	2 .
1		Page 42	1	Δ	Page 44
1		terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments	1 2	Α.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the
2		terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities,	2		I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.
2 3		terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw	2 3	<b>A.</b> Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions
2 3 4		terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may	2 3 4		I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a
2 3 4 5		terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms	2 3 4 5	Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?
2 3 4 5 6		terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to	2 3 4 5 6		I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual
2 3 4 5 6 7		terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.	2 3 4 5 6	Q. A.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8		terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way
2 3 4 5 6 7 8		terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0.	terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been finalizing the report.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?  No.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q.	terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been finalizing the report.  Was there a reason why the two of you collaborated on	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?  No.  I know you've had a lot of design well, let me
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	~	terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been finalizing the report.  Was there a reason why the two of you collaborated on this investigation?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. A. Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?  No.  I know you've had a lot of design well, let me rephrase.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	<b>A.</b> Q.	terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been finalizing the report.  Was there a reason why the two of you collaborated on this investigation?  Other than time and availability, not that I recall.  Did he have certain areas where he did not consider himself an expert and he needed your assistance to offer expertise in those areas?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. A. Q. A. A.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?  No.  I know you've had a lot of design well, let me rephrase.  I know you've had a lot of engineering jobs over the past 35 years. Have you ever had an opportunity to design a piece of farming equipment?  No.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q.	terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been finalizing the report.  Was there a reason why the two of you collaborated on this investigation?  Other than time and availability, not that I recall.  Did he have certain areas where he did not consider himself an expert and he needed your assistance to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q.  A.  Q.  Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?  No.  I know you've had a lot of design well, let me rephrase.  I know you've had a lot of engineering jobs over the past 35 years. Have you ever had an opportunity to design a piece of farming equipment?  No.  Have you personally in your adult life ever performed
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	<b>A.</b> Q.	terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been finalizing the report.  Was there a reason why the two of you collaborated on this investigation?  Other than time and availability, not that I recall.  Did he have certain areas where he did not consider himself an expert and he needed your assistance to offer expertise in those areas?  I don't believe so.  And then, vice versa, were there areas where he is an	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. A.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?  No.  I know you've had a lot of design well, let me rephrase.  I know you've had a lot of engineering jobs over the past 35 years. Have you ever had an opportunity to design a piece of farming equipment?  No.  Have you personally in your adult life ever performed mechanical or maintenance work on a piece of farming
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q.	terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been finalizing the report.  Was there a reason why the two of you collaborated on this investigation?  Other than time and availability, not that I recall.  Did he have certain areas where he did not consider himself an expert and he needed your assistance to offer expertise in those areas?  I don't believe so.  And then, vice versa, were there areas where he is an expert that you may not be, and you needed his	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?  No.  I know you've had a lot of design well, let me rephrase.  I know you've had a lot of engineering jobs over the past 35 years. Have you ever had an opportunity to design a piece of farming equipment?  No.  Have you personally in your adult life ever performed mechanical or maintenance work on a piece of farming equipment?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q.	terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been finalizing the report.  Was there a reason why the two of you collaborated on this investigation?  Other than time and availability, not that I recall.  Did he have certain areas where he did not consider himself an expert and he needed your assistance to offer expertise in those areas?  I don't believe so.  And then, vice versa, were there areas where he is an expert that you may not be, and you needed his assistance to offer opinions on those areas?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?  No.  I know you've had a lot of design well, let me rephrase.  I know you've had a lot of engineering jobs over the past 35 years. Have you ever had an opportunity to design a piece of farming equipment?  No.  Have you personally in your adult life ever performed mechanical or maintenance work on a piece of farming equipment?  Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q.	terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been finalizing the report.  Was there a reason why the two of you collaborated on this investigation?  Other than time and availability, not that I recall.  Did he have certain areas where he did not consider himself an expert and he needed your assistance to offer expertise in those areas?  I don't believe so.  And then, vice versa, were there areas where he is an expert that you may not be, and you needed his assistance to offer opinions on those areas?  His particular experience is certification in fire	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?  No.  I know you've had a lot of design well, let me rephrase.  I know you've had a lot of engineering jobs over the past 35 years. Have you ever had an opportunity to design a piece of farming equipment?  No.  Have you personally in your adult life ever performed mechanical or maintenance work on a piece of farming equipment?  Yes.  In what context?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q.	terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been finalizing the report.  Was there a reason why the two of you collaborated on this investigation?  Other than time and availability, not that I recall.  Did he have certain areas where he did not consider himself an expert and he needed your assistance to offer expertise in those areas?  I don't believe so.  And then, vice versa, were there areas where he is an expert that you may not be, and you needed his assistance to offer opinions on those areas?  His particular experience is certification in fire investigation, something that I do not have.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?  No.  I know you've had a lot of design well, let me rephrase.  I know you've had a lot of engineering jobs over the past 35 years. Have you ever had an opportunity to design a piece of farming equipment?  No.  Have you personally in your adult life ever performed mechanical or maintenance work on a piece of farming equipment?  Yes.  In what context?  Changing oil, lubrication, greasing, changing fuel
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q.	terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been finalizing the report.  Was there a reason why the two of you collaborated on this investigation?  Other than time and availability, not that I recall.  Did he have certain areas where he did not consider himself an expert and he needed your assistance to offer expertise in those areas?  I don't believe so.  And then, vice versa, were there areas where he is an expert that you may not be, and you needed his assistance to offer opinions on those areas?  His particular experience is certification in fire investigation, something that I do not have.  Without him to offer testimony well, as we go	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?  No.  I know you've had a lot of design well, let me rephrase.  I know you've had a lot of engineering jobs over the past 35 years. Have you ever had an opportunity to design a piece of farming equipment?  No.  Have you personally in your adult life ever performed mechanical or maintenance work on a piece of farming equipment?  Yes.  In what context?  Changing oil, lubrication, greasing, changing fuel filters, changing oil filters, making hydraulic hoses,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q.	terms of the assignment. Oftentimes, as assignments occur in the office, we speak within generalities, "Yesterday I went to look at this, yesterday I saw this, generally." In drafting the report, there may have been some back and forth with Dr. Smith in terms of documentation relating to what's available to support the report.  Upon Dr. Smith's departure, then I completed the report. So it would have been finalizing the report.  Was there a reason why the two of you collaborated on this investigation?  Other than time and availability, not that I recall.  Did he have certain areas where he did not consider himself an expert and he needed your assistance to offer expertise in those areas?  I don't believe so.  And then, vice versa, were there areas where he is an expert that you may not be, and you needed his assistance to offer opinions on those areas?  His particular experience is certification in fire investigation, something that I do not have.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	I do consider myself a knowledgeable operator of the equipment and how it functions.  Do you consider yourself qualified to offer opinions as to the proper way to operate farming equipment in a safe and reasonable manner?  I believe I would refer to the manufacturer's manual for that information.  Do you consider yourself an expert in the proper way to clean farming equipment?  No.  I know you've had a lot of design well, let me rephrase.  I know you've had a lot of engineering jobs over the past 35 years. Have you ever had an opportunity to design a piece of farming equipment?  No.  Have you personally in your adult life ever performed mechanical or maintenance work on a piece of farming equipment?  Yes.  In what context?  Changing oil, lubrication, greasing, changing fuel

Pages 45–48

		B 45			D 45
1		Page 45 scraping, removing debris entrapped within a piece of	1	A.	Page 47 Those are old.
2		farm equipment.	2	0.	Like sixties, seventies?
3	Q.	And is that all as a visitor on a relative's farm,	3	A.	Seventies.
4	~ .	where you've been helping out?	4	Q.	And then the Generation II John Deeres, do you have
5	A.	While in St. Louis, my daughter was a member of a	5	χ.	any idea what years those would be?
6		mounted Girls Scout troop, and the parents were	6	Α.	Those are late seventies.
7		expected to maintain the farm equipment on the group	7	0.	But as far as whether the turbo on the T8.390 actually
8		farm as part and parcel of payment for the work. So	8	χ.	operates at a temperature to become red hot, you don't
9		they had hay equipment on the farm which we had to	9		have knowledge?
10		maintain and operate.	10	A.	I don't have knowledge, specific knowledge.
11		Sadly, I grew up on a farm. Operating a	11	Q.	And then as to other components of the exhaust system
12		hay baler's work, it's not fun. For the city boys it	12	Ž.	on the T8.390, you wouldn't know whether they operate
13		was fun. So they operated it, I maintained it.	13		red hot or not?
14	Q.	Did you say mounted Girl Scouts?	14	A.	I wouldn't know, but I doubt they do.
15	д. А.	They rode horses.	15	Q.	And, in fact, you don't know specific temperatures
16	Q.	I'd just never heard of that, so	16	Q.	that those components of the entire exhaust system
17	Q.	-	17		
18		Have you studied the operating temperatures of T8.390 tractors?	18	A.	actually operate during full throttle?  I do not.
19	7		19		
1	A.	No.  Do you know how hot the exhaust can become during	20	Q.	Have you ever drafted warnings pertaining to the use of heavy equipment?
20	Q.	operation?		2	
21		-	21	<b>A.</b>	No.
22	A.	Not from specific knowledge.	22	Q.	Do you consider yourself an expert in the drafting of
23	Q.	When you say that, do you mean you have general	23	2	warnings?
24		knowledge of how hot it can become?	24	<b>A.</b>	No.
25	<b>A.</b>	Yes.	25	Q.	What about the drafting of safety instructions?
		Page 46			Page 48
1	Q.	Page 46 And what is your general knowledge or let me	1	Α.	No.
2	Q.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.	1 2	<b>A.</b> Q.	
	Q.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge			No. What about human factors? No.
2	Q.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?	2	Q.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with
3	Q. A.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot	2 3	Q. <b>A.</b>	No. What about human factors? No.
2 3 4		And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to	2 3 4	Q. <b>A.</b>	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with
2 3 4 5 6 7		And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable	2 3 4 5	Q. <b>A.</b>	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes.
2 3 4 5 6		And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.	2 3 4 5 6	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	No.  What about human factors?  No.  And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct?  Yes.  So you don't consider yourself an expert in how
2 3 4 5 6 7 8		And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during	2 3 4 5 6	Q. A. Q.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A. Q.	No.  What about human factors?  No.  And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct?  Yes.  So you don't consider yourself an expert in how
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A. Q.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<b>A.</b> Q.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	What about human factors?  No.  And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct?  Yes.  So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	<b>A.</b> Q.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. A. Q. A. A.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	<b>A.</b>	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the exhaust for the turbocharger can glow red hot.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. A. Q. A. A.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct. And then how they actually will implement the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	<b>A.</b> Q.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the exhaust for the turbocharger can glow red hot.  And is that from observation of a T8.390's operation?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. A. Q. A. A.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct. And then how they actually will implement the instructions that they are given on a day-to-day
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. Q. A.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the exhaust for the turbocharger can glow red hot.  And is that from observation of a T8.390's operation?  No.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q.  A. Q.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct. And then how they actually will implement the instructions that they are given on a day-to-day basis, you wouldn't be an expert in that, either?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. Q. A. Q.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the exhaust for the turbocharger can glow red hot.  And is that from observation of a T8.390's operation?  No.  And what is that from? Where have you learned that?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct. And then how they actually will implement the instructions that they are given on a day-to-day basis, you wouldn't be an expert in that, either? Correct.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the exhaust for the turbocharger can glow red hot.  And is that from observation of a T8.390's operation?  No.  And what is that from? Where have you learned that?  Operation of a turbocharged tractor itself.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct. And then how they actually will implement the instructions that they are given on a day-to-day basis, you wouldn't be an expert in that, either? Correct. Have you personally seen the tractor that was involved
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the exhaust for the turbocharger can glow red hot.  And is that from observation of a T8.390's operation?  No.  And what is that from? Where have you learned that?  Operation of a turbocharged tractor itself.  Okay, other models, not the T8.390?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct. And then how they actually will implement the instructions that they are given on a day-to-day basis, you wouldn't be an expert in that, either? Correct. Have you personally seen the tractor that was involved in this fire before?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the exhaust for the turbocharger can glow red hot.  And is that from observation of a T8.390's operation?  No.  And what is that from? Where have you learned that?  Operation of a turbocharged tractor itself.  Okay, other models, not the T8.390?  Correct.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct. And then how they actually will implement the instructions that they are given on a day-to-day basis, you wouldn't be an expert in that, either? Correct. Have you personally seen the tractor that was involved in this fire before? No.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the exhaust for the turbocharger can glow red hot.  And is that from observation of a T8.390's operation?  No.  And what is that from? Where have you learned that?  Operation of a turbocharged tractor itself.  Okay, other models, not the T8.390?  Correct.  What models have you seen operate with a turbocharger	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct. And then how they actually will implement the instructions that they are given on a day-to-day basis, you wouldn't be an expert in that, either? Correct. Have you personally seen the tractor that was involved in this fire before? No. You didn't do a field inspection or an inspection of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the exhaust for the turbocharger can glow red hot.  And is that from observation of a T8.390's operation?  No.  And what is that from? Where have you learned that?  Operation of a turbocharged tractor itself.  Okay, other models, not the T8.390?  Correct.  What models have you seen operate with a turbocharger to see that it becomes red hot?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct. And then how they actually will implement the instructions that they are given on a day-to-day basis, you wouldn't be an expert in that, either? Correct. Have you personally seen the tractor that was involved in this fire before? No. You didn't do a field inspection or an inspection of the unit following the fire?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the exhaust for the turbocharger can glow red hot.  And is that from observation of a T8.390's operation?  No.  And what is that from? Where have you learned that?  Operation of a turbocharged tractor itself.  Okay, other models, not the T8.390?  Correct.  What models have you seen operate with a turbocharger to see that it becomes red hot?  Older models, like an International Harvester 1466,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct. And then how they actually will implement the instructions that they are given on a day-to-day basis, you wouldn't be an expert in that, either? Correct. Have you personally seen the tractor that was involved in this fire before? No. You didn't do a field inspection or an inspection of the unit following the fire? No.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the exhaust for the turbocharger can glow red hot.  And is that from observation of a T8.390's operation?  No.  And what is that from? Where have you learned that?  Operation of a turbocharged tractor itself.  Okay, other models, not the T8.390?  Correct.  What models have you seen operate with a turbocharger to see that it becomes red hot?  Older models, like an International Harvester 1466, 1066s, some John Deere Generation II models, older	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct. And then how they actually will implement the instructions that they are given on a day-to-day basis, you wouldn't be an expert in that, either? Correct. Have you personally seen the tractor that was involved in this fire before? No. You didn't do a field inspection or an inspection of the unit following the fire? No. Do you know if your colleague, Dr. Smith, did?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	And what is your general knowledge or let me rephrase.  What's the basis of your general knowledge about how hot it can become?  The surfaces of the exhaust system can glow red hot once operating, so obviously they're hot enough to burn human flesh, and if in contact with ignitable materials, they can start a fire.  Which particular components become hot, red hot during operation?  During operation, the exhaust of the turbocharger, the exhaust for the turbocharger can glow red hot.  And is that from observation of a T8.390's operation?  No.  And what is that from? Where have you learned that?  Operation of a turbocharged tractor itself.  Okay, other models, not the T8.390?  Correct.  What models have you seen operate with a turbocharger to see that it becomes red hot?  Older models, like an International Harvester 1466, 1066s, some John Deere Generation II models, older models.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	No. What about human factors? No. And when I say "human factors," you're familiar with that phrase in the litigation context, is that correct? Yes. So you don't consider yourself an expert in how operators will interpret certain warnings, is that correct? Correct. And then how they actually will implement the instructions that they are given on a day-to-day basis, you wouldn't be an expert in that, either? Correct. Have you personally seen the tractor that was involved in this fire before? No. You didn't do a field inspection or an inspection of the unit following the fire? No. Do you know if your colleague, Dr. Smith, did? Yes.

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		Page 49			Page 51
1	A.	Yes.	1	A.	Yes.
2	Q.	And would his observations be encapsulated in this	2	Q.	Is there a particular reason why you picked it up as
3		report?	3		opposed to someone else?
4	A.	Yes.	4	A.	I'm very good.
5	Q.	And to the extent that there are notes or memos	5	Q.	Okay. Was it in your area of expertise, or was there
6		drafted of his observations, those would be in the	6		some reason why this one happened to fall to you,
7		file that you're talking about?	7		other than you being good?
8	A.	Correct.	8	A.	I believe from my particular background of farming
9	Q.	Would he have sent you emails describing what he saw	9		equipment, both in investigations here at Nederveld
10		or his thoughts?	10		and prior personal experience, it may have been
11	A.	No.	11		slotted for me.
12	Q.	Was there a reason why Dr. Smith went to the site or	12	Q.	So you haven't seen the tractor individually. Have
13		the inspection of the unit and you did not?	13		you been to the location of where the tractor fire
14	A.	The assignment of our projects typically is a single	14		occurred?
15		individual acting as the investigator. So Dr. Smith's	15	A.	No.
16		assignment would have been for the investigation. I	16	Q.	Have you spoken with any of the witnesses to the fire?
17		would have been assigned elsewhere.	17	A.	No.
18		So my assignment at the time of the	18	0.	When you became involved in June of 2018, what was
19		investigation was something other than follow	19	~	your first task that you undertook?
20		Dr. Smith.	20	Α.	To make arrangements to meet with Dr. Smith and review
21	Q.	So what was your role in the entire project from the	21		the status of the project, the report in progress, and
22	χ.	beginning?	22		what needed to be completed to issue a final report.
23	A.	My role in the beginning was nothing. My role in the	23	0.	How did you go about getting a download from Dr. Smith
24		beginning was this was an assignment to Dr. Smith. So	24	۷٠	of all the information that he had already gained in
25		my involvement came as Dr. Smith was departing.	25		his investigation?
25		my involvement came as bi: balten was departing.	25		iiis iiiveseigaeioii:
		Page 50	1		Page 52
1	Q.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were	1	Α.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the
2	Q.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds	2		A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.
2 3	Q.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when	2 3	<b>A.</b> Q.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they
2 3 4	Q.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that	2 3 4		A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case,
2 3 4 5		Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?	2 3 4 5		A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that
2 3 4 5 6	Α.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.	2 3 4 5 6		A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.
2 3 4 5 6 7		Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and	2 3 4 5 6		A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Α.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8		A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Α.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?  First heard about the fire would have been	2 3 4 5 6 7 8		A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?  Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<b>A.</b> Q.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?  First heard about the fire would have been contemporary to the general assignment, again, because	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	<b>A.</b> Q.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?  First heard about the fire would have been contemporary to the general assignment, again, because there's office banter, "Hey, we have a project	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. A. Q. A.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?  Yes.  Is that memo separate from the report that I have?  Yes.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	<b>A.</b> Q.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?  First heard about the fire would have been contemporary to the general assignment, again, because there's office banter, "Hey, we have a project involving whatever." So my recollection is hazy at that point in time, but, "Dr. Smith's going to investigate a tractor fire." That would have been my first general knowledge of it.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?  Yes.  Is that memo separate from the report that I have?  Yes.  And do you have a copy of that memo with you?  Yes.  Is that something that you can print for us?  Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	<b>A.</b> Q.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?  First heard about the fire would have been contemporary to the general assignment, again, because there's office banter, "Hey, we have a project involving whatever." So my recollection is hazy at that point in time, but, "Dr. Smith's going to investigate a tractor fire." That would have been my first general knowledge of it.  Specific involvement, then, would have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?  Yes.  Is that memo separate from the report that I have?  Yes.  And do you have a copy of that memo with you?  Yes.  Is that something that you can print for us?  Yes.  Okay. The materials that you have collected and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?  First heard about the fire would have been contemporary to the general assignment, again, because there's office banter, "Hey, we have a project involving whatever." So my recollection is hazy at that point in time, but, "Dr. Smith's going to investigate a tractor fire." That would have been my first general knowledge of it.  Specific involvement, then, would have fallen into June of 2018.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?  Yes.  Is that memo separate from the report that I have?  Yes.  And do you have a copy of that memo with you?  Yes.  Is that something that you can print for us?  Yes.  Okay. The materials that you have collected and provided here today, did you compile those or did
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?  First heard about the fire would have been contemporary to the general assignment, again, because there's office banter, "Hey, we have a project involving whatever." So my recollection is hazy at that point in time, but, "Dr. Smith's going to investigate a tractor fire." That would have been my first general knowledge of it.  Specific involvement, then, would have fallen into June of 2018.  So the report is drafted July 19th, 2018, and your	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?  Yes.  Is that memo separate from the report that I have?  Yes.  And do you have a copy of that memo with you?  Yes.  Is that something that you can print for us?  Yes.  Okay. The materials that you have collected and provided here today, did you compile those or did Dr. Smith compile those?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?  First heard about the fire would have been contemporary to the general assignment, again, because there's office banter, "Hey, we have a project involving whatever." So my recollection is hazy at that point in time, but, "Dr. Smith's going to investigate a tractor fire." That would have been my first general knowledge of it.  Specific involvement, then, would have fallen into Jume of 2018.  So the report is drafted July 19th, 2018, and your involvement would have begun a month before that?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?  Yes.  Is that memo separate from the report that I have?  Yes.  And do you have a copy of that memo with you?  Yes.  Is that something that you can print for us?  Yes.  Okay. The materials that you have collected and provided here today, did you compile those or did Dr. Smith compile those?  We both compiled them.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?  First heard about the fire would have been contemporary to the general assignment, again, because there's office banter, "Hey, we have a project involving whatever." So my recollection is hazy at that point in time, but, "Dr. Smith's going to investigate a tractor fire." That would have been my first general knowledge of it.  Specific involvement, then, would have fallen into June of 2018.  So the report is drafted July 19th, 2018, and your involvement would have begun a month before that?  Roughly.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?  Yes.  Is that memo separate from the report that I have?  Yes.  And do you have a copy of that memo with you?  Yes.  Is that something that you can print for us?  Yes.  Okay. The materials that you have collected and provided here today, did you compile those or did Dr. Smith compile those?  We both compiled them.  Was there a particular area of research or
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?  First heard about the fire would have been contemporary to the general assignment, again, because there's office banter, "Hey, we have a project involving whatever." So my recollection is hazy at that point in time, but, "Dr. Smith's going to investigate a tractor fire." That would have been my first general knowledge of it.  Specific involvement, then, would have fallen into June of 2018.  So the report is drafted July 19th, 2018, and your involvement would have begun a month before that?  Roughly.  So by June of 2018, Dr. Smith announced that he was	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?  Yes.  Is that memo separate from the report that I have?  Yes.  And do you have a copy of that memo with you?  Yes.  Is that something that you can print for us?  Yes.  Okay. The materials that you have collected and provided here today, did you compile those or did Dr. Smith compile those?  We both compiled them.  Was there a particular area of research or investigation you wanted to do once you became
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?  First heard about the fire would have been contemporary to the general assignment, again, because there's office banter, "Hey, we have a project involving whatever." So my recollection is hazy at that point in time, but, "Dr. Smith's going to investigate a tractor fire." That would have been my first general knowledge of it.  Specific involvement, then, would have fallen into Jume of 2018.  So the report is drafted July 19th, 2018, and your involvement would have begun a month before that?  Roughly.  So by June of 2018, Dr. Smith announced that he was leaving the company, and somebody needed to pick up	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?  Yes.  Is that memo separate from the report that I have?  Yes.  And do you have a copy of that memo with you?  Yes.  Okay. The materials that you can print for us?  Yes.  Okay. The materials that you have collected and provided here today, did you compile those or did Dr. Smith compile those?  We both compiled them.  Was there a particular area of research or investigation you wanted to do once you became involved that you felt was necessary to finalize this
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q.	Okay, and that clarifies a lot. I thought you were all working together the whole time, but it sounds like you're saying that you only became involved when Dr. Smith announced that he was departing, is that correct?  Correct.  Okay. When did you first hear about this fire and become involved?  First heard about the fire would have been contemporary to the general assignment, again, because there's office banter, "Hey, we have a project involving whatever." So my recollection is hazy at that point in time, but, "Dr. Smith's going to investigate a tractor fire." That would have been my first general knowledge of it.  Specific involvement, then, would have fallen into June of 2018.  So the report is drafted July 19th, 2018, and your involvement would have begun a month before that?  Roughly.  So by June of 2018, Dr. Smith announced that he was leaving the company, and somebody needed to pick up the file?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	A combination of reviewing the file, some of the photographs in the file, and speaking with Dr. Smith.  And, for instance, when lawyers leave firms, they often draft a memo showing the status of the case, action items that are coming up, and they leave that for whoever will take the file after they depart.  Was there any type of memo that was drafted in this case?  Yes.  Is that memo separate from the report that I have?  Yes.  And do you have a copy of that memo with you?  Yes.  Is that something that you can print for us?  Yes.  Okay. The materials that you have collected and provided here today, did you compile those or did Dr. Smith compile those?  We both compiled them.  Was there a particular area of research or investigation you wanted to do once you became involved that you felt was necessary to finalize this report?

Pages 53–56

1	1/20	018			Pages 33–36
		Page 53 such as the Manufacturers of Emission Controls	1	Α.	Page 55
2					
2		Association report, the Babrauskas excerpt, and then	2	Q.	Approximately how much time did you prepare let me
3		there's an article, I think it's by Schaffer. Do you	3		rephrase that.
4		recall who identified those and pulled those	4		How much time did you spend looking at
5	_	documents?	5		these file materials and gathering your thoughts
6	A.	Dr. Smith may have identified them, I may have pulled	6		before this report was drafted?
7		them.	7	A.	Zero, because the report was drafted before I assumed
8	Q.	I believe you testified that you have not reviewed any	8		the project.
9		deposition transcripts from this case. Is that	9	Q.	So once you became involved, you were just finalizing
10		correct?	10		the report, is that correct?
11	A.	Yes.	11	A.	Correct.
12	Q.	Have you reviewed any interview statements or recorded	12	Q.	Did you add any particular sections to the report?
13		interviews of witnesses from this case?	13	A.	Yes.
14	A.	Yes, those as provided in Mr. Wilson's report.	14	Q.	In general, can you tell me which sections you added?
15	Q.	Okay. And I believe the one that is provided was from	15	A.	On page 3, top of the page, second paragraph,
16		an individual named Jake Schot. Is that familiar to	16		regarding the technical feasibility and production
17		you?	17		practice for manufacturing, that particular paragraph
18	A.	Yes.	18		was my insertion.
19	Q.	Do you know if you've reviewed any other recorded	19	Q.	Is it fair to say that the rest of the report,
20		statements of interviews?	20		although you may have edited and tweaked things, it
21	Α.	No.	21		was the work product of Dr. Smith?
22	0.	And Mr. Wilson refers to a conversation that he had	22	A.	Yes.
23	~	with the operator, whose name is Alfredo Barnal. Have	23	0.	Do you agree with the remainder of the opinions and
24		you reviewed Mr. Wilson's notes and report related to	24	χ.	the conclusions that are reached in the rest of the
25		that interview with Mr. Barnal?	25		report?
1	Α.	Page 54	1	A.	Page 56
2	0.	Do you know if there's a recorded version of that	2	0.	Have you reviewed any document production that CNH has
3	~ .	anywhere?	3	χ.	provided in this case?
4	Α.	I do not know.	4	A.	No.
5	Q.	You haven't seen one?	5	Q.	Have you requested any of the information that CNH has
6	∑. A.	I have not seen one.	6	۷.	provided in this case?
7	Q.	All of the photographs that are in the Nederveld file	7	Α.	No.
8	۷٠	were taken by Dr. Smith, is that correct?	8	Q.	Is there anything that you have asked to look at that
	7	Photographs in the Nederveld file would have been	9	Q.	
9 10	A.		10	A.	you haven't had an opportunity to look at?  No.
		taken by Dr. Smith or provided by Mr. Wilson for our			
11		reference, and they would have been identified as	11	Q.	Is there anything that you need to do to complete your
12	•	such.	12	_	opinions in this case?
13	Q.	Do you know if Dr. Smith has interviewed or talked	13	Α.	No.
14		with any witnesses in this case?	14	Q.	So as they are in this report, they are complete, is
15	Α.	To my knowledge, he has not.	15	_	that correct?
16	Q.	I understand that he did inspect the unit, is that	16	Α.	Yes.
		correct?	17	Q.	No further investigation needed, is that correct?
17	A.	Yes.	18	A.	Not at this time.
17 18	А.		110	Q.	Farm Bureau has identified Mr. Wilson to offer
17 18 19	Q.	Do you know of any other activities that he undertook	19	۷.	
17 18		Do you know of any other activities that he undertook in his investigation before he departed?	20	٧.	opinions on the origin and cause of this fire. You're
17 18 19 20		in his investigation before he departed?  I do not know.		χ.	
17 18 19 20	Q.	in his investigation before he departed?	20	Α.	opinions on the origin and cause of this fire. You're
17 18 19 20 21	Q. <b>A.</b>	in his investigation before he departed?  I do not know.	20 21	~	opinions on the origin and cause of this fire. You're aware of that?
17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	in his investigation before he departed?  I do not know.  I assume he spoke with Mr. Wilson?	20 21 22	Α.	opinions on the origin and cause of this fire. You're aware of that?  That's my understanding.

Pages 57–60

Page 57 Page 59 1 specifically, they may not have the skill, knowledge, 1 Q. In other words, it would be inappropriate to reach a 2 experience, or certification to offer opinions on 2 conclusion without first gathering facts and 3 mechanical items, assemblies, or vehicles, and that 3 evaluating all of the facts that are available, 4 would be the area in which Nederveld, or specifically 4 5 Dr. Smith, offered to augment Mr. Wilson's 5 A. Forming a hypothesis, testing the hypothesis, yes. 6 6 Yeah. So identify a question or an issue, gather investigation. 7 And you've read Mr. Wilson's report, correct? 7 facts on that issue, form a hypothesis, test the 0. 8 A. Yes. 8 hypothesis, then reach a conclusion, correct? 9 9 0. And we can agree that Mr. Wilson offers opinions about A. 10 where the fire started, but he also offers opinions 10 Q. And, in fact, if you start off with a conclusion in 11 about why the fire or how the fire started. Is that 11 mind, that can affect your entire investigation and 12 12 correct? would be inappropriate, is that right? 13 A. Yes. 13 A. 14 So what is Nederveld providing in addition to what 14 Do you agree that NFPA 921 is the preeminent guide for 0. 0. 15 Mr. Wilson's already provided? 15 fire investigations in the United States? 16 Nederveld carried the investigation forward separately 16 A. I agree it's a guide. 17 to generally agree with the origin of the fire and the 17 Do you know if it is the one that is generally location of the vehicle from Dr. Smith's 18 18 followed by the industry, or do you have an idea of 19 investigation. 19 20 Further, reviewed documents whether this is I agree it's generally followed in the fire 2.0 A. 21 a possibility or probability for something to ignite 21 investigation industry. 22 or catch fire within this particular area. That would 22 Do you feel that it is -- do you have any criticisms 23 be review of the research documents, Babrauskas's 23 of NFPA 921? Ignition Manual, and other topics about ignition of 24 24 A. 25 cellulosic materials. 25 Do you agree that a fire cause and origin expert Q. Page 60 Page 58 Finally, the further research that the should eliminate other potential causes of a fire 1 1 2 configuration of the T8 tractor was altered in the 2 before reaching a conclusion as to a cause of a fire? 3 series to remove the configuration which appeared to 3 A. And the inability to eliminate other potential causes contain an entrapped crop debris to form a fire 0. 4 4 5 hazard, to remove that from the assembly. 5 means that a conclusion is invalid? 6 Okay. So it sounds like a portion of Nederveld was to 6 A. Yes. 0. 7 7 confirm Mr. Wilson's opinions, is that correct? Isn't it true that there are a variety of reasons why 8 8 A. fires can occur other than defects in a piece of 9 And then Nederveld went further in evaluating design 9 Q. equipment? 10 choices or design issues that may exist in this model 10 A. 11 and other model tractors, is that correct? 11 So, for instance, you can have a lightning strike or a Q. 12 12 A. Yes. cigarette butt or spontaneous combustion, is that 13 13 right? So will you -- and we can get into the details, but Q. 14 will you be offering an opinion as to a reasonable 14 A. Yes. 15 alternative design that CNH should have followed? 15 And you can also have a defect that might exist that Yes. 16 16 could cause a fire, is that fair? A. 17 And that's something you feel comfortable offering, 17 A. Yes. without reliance on Dr. Smith for his expertise? 18 18 0. Are you familiar with the phrase negative corpus? 19 A. Yes. 19 A. Yes. 20 Would you agree that any expert should follow the 20 Q. Q. What does that mean to you? 21 scientific method in reaching conclusions? 21 If you can prove everything but something occurred, so A. 22 A. Can you repeat the question? 2.2 in the absence of that one thing you cannot prove, 23 Sure. Would you agree that any expert should follow 23 you're trying to establish a conclusion. 0. 24 the scientific method in reaching conclusions? 24 Let me make sure I understand. So if you have four Q. 25 25 Yes. potential causes of a fire, the elimination of the A.

Pages 61-64

00,2	21/2	010			rages 01=04
1		Page 61 first three doesn't mean the fourth one caused the	1		Page 63 or warned.
2		fire, is that correct?	2		Did I answer your question?
3	Α.	Correct.	3	0.	You did, yes, very thoroughly.
4	Q.	And concluding that the fourth one caused the fire	4	Q.	Do you know if it is possible to design a
5	Q.	based on the elimination of the other three would be	5		tractor such as a T8.390 in a way such that debris
6		inappropriate. Is that correct?	6		does not come into contact with the turbo?
7	A.	Correct.	7	A.	Yes, it never moves.
8	Q.	That's an example of not following the scientific	8	0.	Well, the turbo doesn't move but the debris can move
9	Q.	method, correct?	9	Q.	in the air, is that correct?
10	Α.	Yes.	10	Α.	If the vehicle never moves, it never accumulates
11	Q.	We talked about other potential causes of a fire	11	A.	debris.
12	Q.	besides a defect. So we can agree that just because a	12	0.	Oh, okay, I understand. If the vehicle never moves,
13		fire occurs doesn't mean that the product is	13	Q.	that's a way, but in the normal operation of farming
14		defective, is that true?	14		equipment that's moving in the field and creating
15	A.	Correct.	15		debris and chaff, is it possible to prevent one
16	0.	In your experience with heavy equipment, and	16		hundred percent debris from coming into contact with
17	χ.	particularly farming equipment, isn't it true that hot	17		the turbo?
18		components are inherent in combustion engines on heavy	18	Α.	I don't know.
19		equipment?	19	0.	You mentioned that it is a feature of mechanized
20	A.	Yes.	20	۷.	farming, regardless of the manufacturer, that embers
21	0.	And no matter who the manufacturer is, with farming	21		can come into contact with the turbo, is that correct?
22	χ.	equipment, specifically mechanized farming equipment,	22	A.	Combustible debris coming in contact with a turbo
23		there will be hot components?	23		would create embers.
24	Α.	Yes.	24	Q.	I'm sorry, I said that backwards. You agree that
25	Q.	And you mentioned earlier the turbo is in a particular	25	~	regardless of the manufacturer, debris can come into
		-			
		D (2)			D (1
1		Page 62 area that gets very hot during operation. Have you	1		Page 64 contact with the turbo and create embers from that
1 2		area that gets very hot during operation. Have you	1 2		Page 64 contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?
1 2 3		area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember	1 2 3	A.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?
2	A.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you	2	<b>A.</b> O.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.
2 3	<b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?	2 3		contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?
2 3 4		area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.	2 3 4		contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on
2 3 4 5		area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the	2 3 4 5		contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other
2 3 4 5 6	Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?	2 3 4 5 6	Q.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?
2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. A.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. A.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?  The presence of a hazard can be recognized in the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. A. Q. A.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the industry"?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?  The presence of a hazard can be recognized in the design evaluation and oftentimes is studied through failure mode effect analysis, and based upon the approach from an FMEA, if there's a way to design	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q. A.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the industry"?  Sure, I'll rephrase it.  The presence of embers that are ignited from contact between debris and the turbo is a feature
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?  The presence of a hazard can be recognized in the design evaluation and oftentimes is studied through failure mode effect analysis, and based upon the approach from an FMEA, if there's a way to design around this particular risk or hazard that's offered,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q. A.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the industry"?  Sure, I'll rephrase it.  The presence of embers that are ignited from contact between debris and the turbo is a feature of mechanized farming that does not depend on the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?  The presence of a hazard can be recognized in the design evaluation and oftentimes is studied through failure mode effect analysis, and based upon the approach from an FMEA, if there's a way to design around this particular risk or hazard that's offered, if there's a way to shield or guard it from occurring,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. A. Q. A.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the industry"?  Sure, I'll rephrase it.  The presence of embers that are ignited from contact between debris and the turbo is a feature of mechanized farming that does not depend on the manufacturer of the equipment.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?  The presence of a hazard can be recognized in the design evaluation and oftentimes is studied through failure mode effect analysis, and based upon the approach from an FMEA, if there's a way to design around this particular risk or hazard that's offered, if there's a way to shield or guard it from occurring, that's developed.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. A. Q. A.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the industry"?  Sure, I'll rephrase it.  The presence of embers that are ignited from contact between debris and the turbo is a feature of mechanized farming that does not depend on the manufacturer of the equipment.  Embers coming from the turbo are not a feature of the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?  The presence of a hazard can be recognized in the design evaluation and oftentimes is studied through failure mode effect analysis, and based upon the approach from an FMEA, if there's a way to design around this particular risk or hazard that's offered, if there's a way to shield or guard it from occurring, that's developed.  If there's no other means to correct that,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the industry"?  Sure, I'll rephrase it.  The presence of embers that are ignited from contact between debris and the turbo is a feature of mechanized farming that does not depend on the manufacturer of the equipment.  Embers coming from the turbo are not a feature of the equipment. The equipment may be designed or arranged
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?  The presence of a hazard can be recognized in the design evaluation and oftentimes is studied through failure mode effect analysis, and based upon the approach from an FMEA, if there's a way to design around this particular risk or hazard that's offered, if there's a way to shield or guard it from occurring, that's developed.  If there's no other means to correct that, then it's left as is, with some sort of understanding,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q. A. Q.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the industry"?  Sure, I'll rephrase it.  The presence of embers that are ignited from contact between debris and the turbo is a feature of mechanized farming that does not depend on the manufacturer of the equipment.  Embers coming from the turbo are not a feature of the equipment. The equipment may be designed or arranged in a fashion to preclude or eliminate that condition
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?  The presence of a hazard can be recognized in the design evaluation and oftentimes is studied through failure mode effect analysis, and based upon the approach from an FMEA, if there's a way to design around this particular risk or hazard that's offered, if there's a way to shield or guard it from occurring, that's developed.  If there's no other means to correct that, then it's left as is, with some sort of understanding, warning, or notation.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the industry"?  Sure, I'll rephrase it.  The presence of embers that are ignited from contact between debris and the turbo is a feature of mechanized farming that does not depend on the manufacturer of the equipment.  Embers coming from the turbo are not a feature of the equipment. The equipment may be designed or arranged in a fashion to preclude or eliminate that condition from occurring, but it's not a hundred percent surety.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?  The presence of a hazard can be recognized in the design evaluation and oftentimes is studied through failure mode effect analysis, and based upon the approach from an FMEA, if there's a way to design around this particular risk or hazard that's offered, if there's a way to shield or guard it from occurring, that's developed.  If there's no other means to correct that, then it's left as is, with some sort of understanding, warning, or notation.  So if there's no way to eliminate the heat	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the industry"?  Sure, I'll rephrase it.  The presence of embers that are ignited from contact between debris and the turbo is a feature of mechanized farming that does not depend on the manufacturer of the equipment.  Embers coming from the turbo are not a feature of the equipment. The equipment may be designed or arranged in a fashion to preclude or eliminate that condition from occurring, but it's not a hundred percent surety.  And you're unaware of any manufacturers that are able
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?  The presence of a hazard can be recognized in the design evaluation and oftentimes is studied through failure mode effect analysis, and based upon the approach from an FMEA, if there's a way to design around this particular risk or hazard that's offered, if there's a way to shield or guard it from occurring, that's developed.  If there's no other means to correct that, then it's left as is, with some sort of understanding, warning, or notation.  So if there's no way to eliminate the heat generated from the turbocharger, there may be a way to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the industry"?  Sure, I'll rephrase it.  The presence of embers that are ignited from contact between debris and the turbo is a feature of mechanized farming that does not depend on the manufacturer of the equipment.  Embers coming from the turbo are not a feature of the equipment. The equipment may be designed or arranged in a fashion to preclude or eliminate that condition from occurring, but it's not a hundred percent surety.  And you're unaware of any manufacturers that are able to one hundred percent eliminate that contact?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?  The presence of a hazard can be recognized in the design evaluation and oftentimes is studied through failure mode effect analysis, and based upon the approach from an FMEA, if there's a way to design around this particular risk or hazard that's offered, if there's a way to shield or guard it from occurring, that's developed.  If there's no other means to correct that, then it's left as is, with some sort of understanding, warning, or notation.  So if there's no way to eliminate the heat generated from the turbocharger, there may be a way to minimize or eliminate the potential of combustible	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the industry"?  Sure, I'll rephrase it.  The presence of embers that are ignited from contact between debris and the turbo is a feature of mechanized farming that does not depend on the manufacturer of the equipment.  Embers coming from the turbo are not a feature of the equipment. The equipment may be designed or arranged in a fashion to preclude or eliminate that condition from occurring, but it's not a hundred percent surety.  And you're unaware of any manufacturers that are able to one hundred percent eliminate that contact?  I'm not aware.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	area that gets very hot during operation. Have you ever seen a piece of debris or dust, a hot ember ignite from contact with a turbo?  Yes.  Is that something that happens regardless of the manufacturer of farming equipment?  Yes.  In your opinion, is that something that can be eliminated through design issues, or is it just inherent in mechanized farming?  The presence of a hazard can be recognized in the design evaluation and oftentimes is studied through failure mode effect analysis, and based upon the approach from an FMEA, if there's a way to design around this particular risk or hazard that's offered, if there's a way to shield or guard it from occurring, that's developed.  If there's no other means to correct that, then it's left as is, with some sort of understanding, warning, or notation.  So if there's no way to eliminate the heat generated from the turbocharger, there may be a way to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A.	contact with the turbo and create embers from that contact?  That's a possibility.  Is that something that you feel like only exists on Case New Holland tractors but doesn't exist on other model or manufacturers's tractors?  No.  It's something that's ubiquitous in the industry, is that fair?  Can you repeat the question, for "ubiquitous in the industry"?  Sure, I'll rephrase it.  The presence of embers that are ignited from contact between debris and the turbo is a feature of mechanized farming that does not depend on the manufacturer of the equipment.  Embers coming from the turbo are not a feature of the equipment. The equipment may be designed or arranged in a fashion to preclude or eliminate that condition from occurring, but it's not a hundred percent surety.  And you're unaware of any manufacturers that are able to one hundred percent eliminate that contact?

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1		appropriate response of a manufacturer is to provide	1		confirm that same opinion. Is that correct?
2		sufficient warnings?	2	A.	Yes.
3	A.	Yes.	3	Q.	Mr. Wilson's opinion is that the fire in this
4	Q.	And in the case of an ember that is created by contact	4		particular case started because of an accumulation of
5		between the debris and the turbo, the warning would be	5		crop debris next to an SCR canister that ignited due
6		to make sure that you clean all the debris off your	6		to hot-surface ignition. Is that correct?
7		tractor, is that right?	7	A.	Yes.
8	A.	That's fair.	8	Q.	And is that consistent with Nederveld's conclusion as
9	Q.	Because an ember doesn't cause a problem unless it	9		to the cause and the origin of this fire?
10		finds a fuel source to ignite, is that correct?	10	A.	Yes.
11	A.	Yes.	11	Q.	Would you agree that for any particular material, in
12	Q.	And debris, crop debris can create a fuel source on a	12		this case corn debris, that material has a temperature
13		tractor?	13		at which it will ignite if it's in contact with a hot
14	A.	Yes.	14		surface?
15	Q.	And it's the operator's responsibility to remove that	15	A.	Yes.
16		debris from the tractor?	16	Q.	And what do you call that temperature, what's the name
17	A.	Yes.	17		you call that?
18	Q.	The failure to remove debris can create a fire hazard,	18	A.	Ignition temperature.
19	~	can't it?	19	Q.	So ignition temperature of crop debris. Do you know
20	A.	Yes.	20	~	what type of crop material was accumulated next to the
21	٥.	Do you agree that the operator, at a minimum, should	21		SCR canister in this case?
22	χ.	follow the operator's instructions on cleaning?	22	A.	No.
23	Α.	I agree that the operator of the equipment should	23	0.	Does that matter to your analysis of whether the
24	Α.	follow the information in the operator's manual for	24	Q.	SCR canister could in fact provide enough heat to
25		cleaning the equipment.	25		ignite the crop material?
43		Creating the equipment.	40		ignice the crop material:
1		Page 66	1	•	Page 68
1	Q.	And the first thing they'll need to do is actually	1	Α.	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in
2	Q.	And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual	2	Α.	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would
2 3		And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual requires, is that correct?	2 3		No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would ignite.
2 3 4	A.	And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual requires, is that correct?  Correct.	2 3 4	<b>A.</b> Q.	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would ignite.  In that family, is there a range of temperatures at
2 3 4 5		And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual requires, is that correct?  Correct.  Do you believe that it would be unsafe for an operator	2 3 4 5	Q.	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would ignite.  In that family, is there a range of temperatures at which it will ignite?
2 3 4 5 6	A.	And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual requires, is that correct?  Correct.  Do you believe that it would be unsafe for an operator to operate a piece of equipment without having read	2 3 4 5 6	Q. <b>A.</b>	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would ignite.  In that family, is there a range of temperatures at which it will ignite?  Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7	<b>A.</b> Q.	And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual requires, is that correct?  Correct.  Do you believe that it would be unsafe for an operator to operate a piece of equipment without having read the manual?	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q.	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would ignite.  In that family, is there a range of temperatures at which it will ignite?  Yes.  So, for instance, do you know whether certain crops
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<b>A.</b> Q.	And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual requires, is that correct?  Correct.  Do you believe that it would be unsafe for an operator to operate a piece of equipment without having read the manual?  I believe so.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. <b>A.</b>	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would ignite.  In that family, is there a range of temperatures at which it will ignite?  Yes.  So, for instance, do you know whether certain crops are at the lower end of that family and other crops
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<b>A.</b> Q.	And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual requires, is that correct?  Correct.  Do you believe that it would be unsafe for an operator to operate a piece of equipment without having read the manual?  I believe so.  And do you believe it is the owner of the equipment,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would ignite.  In that family, is there a range of temperatures at which it will ignite?  Yes.  So, for instance, do you know whether certain crops are at the lower end of that family and other crops are at the high end of that family?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<b>A.</b> Q.	And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual requires, is that correct?  Correct.  Do you believe that it would be unsafe for an operator to operate a piece of equipment without having read the manual?  I believe so.  And do you believe it is the owner of the equipment, the boss's responsibility to also make sure that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q.	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would ignite.  In that family, is there a range of temperatures at which it will ignite?  Yes.  So, for instance, do you know whether certain crops are at the lower end of that family and other crops are at the high end of that family?  Characteristically, yes. Categorically, no.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q.	And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual requires, is that correct?  Correct.  Do you believe that it would be unsafe for an operator to operate a piece of equipment without having read the manual?  I believe so.  And do you believe it is the owner of the equipment, the boss's responsibility to also make sure that employees read the manual before operating equipment?  I would agree.  Do you believe that's almost a basic OSHA requirement that applies to any type of equipment?  Yes.  MR. ROBINSON: We'll take a break. We're off the record.  (Off the record at 10:55 a.m.)	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would ignite.  In that family, is there a range of temperatures at which it will ignite?  Yes.  So, for instance, do you know whether certain crops are at the lower end of that family and other crops are at the high end of that family?  Characteristically, yes. Categorically, no.  Okay. Characteristically, what would be at the lower end of that family of materials?  Fine powdery material, chaff, wheat straw, things of that nature. Heavier material would be more root-related material, more densely-packed material.  Denser material would be harder to ignite.  Did you say "root-related"?  Yes.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A.	And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual requires, is that correct?  Correct.  Do you believe that it would be unsafe for an operator to operate a piece of equipment without having read the manual?  I believe so.  And do you believe it is the owner of the equipment, the boss's responsibility to also make sure that employees read the manual before operating equipment?  I would agree.  Do you believe that's almost a basic OSHA requirement that applies to any type of equipment?  Yes.  MR. ROBINSON: We'll take a break. We're off the record.  (Off the record at 10:55 a.m.) (Back on the record at 11:11 a.m.)  MR. ROBINSON: Okay, we're back on the record.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would ignite.  In that family, is there a range of temperatures at which it will ignite?  Yes.  So, for instance, do you know whether certain crops are at the lower end of that family and other crops are at the high end of that family?  Characteristically, yes. Categorically, no.  Okay. Characteristically, what would be at the lower end of that family of materials?  Fine powdery material, chaff, wheat straw, things of that nature. Heavier material would be more root-related material, more densely-packed material.  Denser material would be harder to ignite.  Did you say "root-related"?  Yes.  Okay. So where does corn debris fall into that family, in your opinion?  Both ends.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. BY M	And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual requires, is that correct?  Correct.  Do you believe that it would be unsafe for an operator to operate a piece of equipment without having read the manual?  I believe so.  And do you believe it is the owner of the equipment, the boss's responsibility to also make sure that employees read the manual before operating equipment?  I would agree.  Do you believe that's almost a basic OSHA requirement that applies to any type of equipment?  Yes.  MR. ROBINSON: We'll take a break. We're off the record.  (Off the record at 10:55 a.m.) (Back on the record at 11:11 a.m.) MR. ROBINSON: Okay, we're back on the record.  R. ROBINSON:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would ignite.  In that family, is there a range of temperatures at which it will ignite?  Yes.  So, for instance, do you know whether certain crops are at the lower end of that family and other crops are at the high end of that family?  Characteristically, yes. Categorically, no.  Okay. Characteristically, what would be at the lower end of that family of materials?  Fine powdery material, chaff, wheat straw, things of that nature. Heavier material would be more root-related material, more densely-packed material.  Denser material would be harder to ignite.  Did you say "root-related"?  Yes.  Okay. So where does corn debris fall into that family, in your opinion?  Both ends.  Okay. So corn itself, the corn kernels, may be at one
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q. A. BY M	And the first thing they'll need to do is actually read the manual in order to know what the manual requires, is that correct?  Correct.  Do you believe that it would be unsafe for an operator to operate a piece of equipment without having read the manual?  I believe so.  And do you believe it is the owner of the equipment, the boss's responsibility to also make sure that employees read the manual before operating equipment?  I would agree.  Do you believe that's almost a basic OSHA requirement that applies to any type of equipment?  Yes.  MR. ROBINSON: We'll take a break. We're off the record.  (Off the record at 10:55 a.m.) (Back on the record at 11:11 a.m.)  MR. ROBINSON: Okay, we're back on the record.  R. ROBINSON:  I want to talk for a minute about Bill Wilson's	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	No, because most crop material is cellulosic in nature, so it's in a family of materials that would ignite.  In that family, is there a range of temperatures at which it will ignite?  Yes.  So, for instance, do you know whether certain crops are at the lower end of that family and other crops are at the high end of that family?  Characteristically, yes. Categorically, no.  Okay. Characteristically, what would be at the lower end of that family of materials?  Fine powdery material, chaff, wheat straw, things of that nature. Heavier material would be more root-related material, more densely-packed material.  Denser material would be harder to ignite.  Did you say "root-related"?  Yes.  Okay. So where does corn debris fall into that family, in your opinion?  Both ends.  Okay. So corn itself, the corn kernels, may be at one location in the family, but if we're talking about the

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Page 69
                                                                                                                              Page 71
1
          type of materials fall?
                                                                    1
                                                                             receiving radiant heat. A sponge; so I have water
2
                                                                    2
    A.
          They fall at the lesser ignition temperature.
                                                                             attacking the sponge. The sponge can reach the point
3
    0.
          So they'd have the lower end of that range?
                                                                    3
                                                                             where it's saturated and can't hold any more. That's
4
    A.
                                                                    4
                                                                             what I would call combustion.
                                                                    5
5
     0.
          Would you agree that for a surface to ignite material
                                                                                         So because of this radiant effect, you can
6
                                                                    6
                                                                             have something that ignites where it's not in direct
          due to contact, the hot surface has to have a
7
          temperature that exceeds the ignition point of the
                                                                    7
                                                                             contact with that surface.
8
          material?
                                                                    8
                                                                        0.
                                                                             So it will cause the temperature in that pocket to --
                                                                    9
9
    A.
          Can you repeat the question?
                                                                             To elevate, because you're always adding energy to
          Sure. In order for a hot surface to actually ignite
                                                                   10
                                                                             that pocket.
10
     Q.
11
          debris, would you agree that the hot surface has to
                                                                   11
                                                                        0.
                                                                             Wouldn't that also cause the surface to become higher
12
          reach a temperature that's in excess of the ignition
                                                                   12
                                                                             in temperature, as well?
13
          temperature of the debris?
                                                                   13
                                                                        A.
                                                                             Which surface?
14
    A.
                                                                   14
                                                                             The surface --
          No.
                                                                        0.
15
    Q.
          Okay, why not?
                                                                   15
                                                                             The receiving surface?
                                                                        A.
16
    A.
          You can have ignition from radiant heat, so it doesn't
                                                                   16
                                                                        0.
                                                                             -- that's radiating -- no, the providing or the
17
          have to touch the surface, and that radiant heat
                                                                   17
                                                                             radiating surface. If the energy -- for instance, in
          accumulates. So very much like focusing a magnifying
                                                                   18
                                                                             this case we have an SCR canister, and it is emitting
18
19
          glass on a surface, the temperature around it remains
                                                                   19
                                                                             heat or radiating heat, correct?
20
          at room temperature, but that focus of radiant energy
                                                                   2.0
                                                                        A.
                                                                             Correct.
21
          accumulates to the point of ignition.
                                                                   21
                                                                             And if that heat cannot dissipate in the immediate
22
                     So that would be a non-contact ignition
                                                                   22
                                                                             area around the SCR canister, wouldn't that also heat
                                                                   23
23
          from radiant heat.
                                                                             up and cause the surface of the SCR canister to reach
24
    Q.
          So if the surface, the skin temperature of a
                                                                   2.4
                                                                             a higher temperature?
25
          particular material reaches, let's just say X degrees,
                                                                   25
                                                                        A.
                                                                             It could.
                                                          Page 70
                                                                                                                              Page 72
                                                                             And so do you still believe that in the context of the
1
          is it possible for the radiant temperature in the area
                                                                    1
                                                                        Q.
2
                                                                    2
          to be higher than the X temperature of the surface?
                                                                             gap, a one-inch gap around an SCR canister, do you
                                                                    3
3
    A.
                                                                             believe that the debris on the outside of the canister
                                                                             would reach temperatures higher than the surface of
                                                                    4
4
    Q.
          Okay, in what context, or what would cause that to
5
          occur?
                                                                    5
                                                                             the SCR canister?
                                                                             It could.
6
          So in the radiant heat, what happens is you're
                                                                    6
                                                                        A.
    A.
7
                                                                    7
          applying energy to a surface, and that energy
                                                                             Through the radiating process?
8
          accumulates until it dissipates, and it can dissipate
                                                                    8
                                                                             Through heat transfer, where the radiant heat flux
9
          by conduction, by convection, by radiation itself.
                                                                    9
                                                                             overwhelms the ability for that debris to relieve
10
                                                                   10
                                                                             itself either through conduction, convection, or
                     Radiation is a poor means of removing heat.
11
          So if I have something that is near in proximity to
                                                                   11
                                                                             radiation itself.
12
          this surface, and it's receiving radiant heat and it's
                                                                   12
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             Now, you mentioned a magnifying glass as an example,
13
          insulated, it will form a combustion pocket.
                                                                   13
                                                                             but that's a little different, right, because it's
14
          And what do you mean by a "combustion pocket"?
                                                                   14
                                                                             bringing heat and it's pinpointing it into a
    0.
15
          The area around it is compacted and insulated, such
                                                                   15
                                                                             particular location, right?
16
          that the energy is focused in a particular area and
                                                                   16
                                                                             Not entirely, because what I'm offering with the
                                                                        A.
17
          cannot relieve itself.
                                                                   17
                                                                             magnifying glass is everything around there is at
                                                                   18
18
                     Does that make sense to you?
                                                                             temperature, is at room temperature, and the radiant
19
          It does. And so I guess I'm hearing you say that
                                                                   19
                                                                             flux through that area is at room temperature. All
20
                                                                   20
                                                                             I'm doing is focusing that. So I'm causing an
          because the energy --
                                                                   21
21
         What happens is the surface is releasing energy. It
                                                                             acceleration of the event, okay?
    A.
22
          has a surface temperature, let's say 500 degrees F,
                                                                   22
                                                                        0.
                                                                             You're focusing the --
23
          okay? It's also radiating heat as part of its heat
                                                                   23
                                                                        A.
                                                                             The energy.
24
                                                                   24
          loss, heat transfer, okay? So in that particular
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             -- the flux that goes through the glass --
25
          case, what you can do is you can have a surface that's
                                                                   25
                                                                        A.
                                                                             Correct.
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Page 73 Page 75 1 0. -- into a particular --1 that right? 2 2 Point. A. That's a possibility. A. 3 A smaller point than the surface area of the glass? 3 You could have somebody dropping a cigarette butt 0. 0. 4 A. Correct. So I'm overwhelming the ability of that 4 along the side of the tractor that could cause that point to relieve itself of energy. fire? 5 5 And in the context of an SCR canister, is there any 6 Yes. 6 0. A. 7 design feature that you're aware of on the T8.390 that 7 0. Okay. So if the only evidence we have of the cause of 8 actually focuses a broader flux into a more narrow 8 the fire is that it started next to the SCR, can we 9 surface area? agree that that evidence alone does not establish that 9 10 No. 10 heat from the SCR ignited the debris either through A. So the design of the SCR canister on the T8.390 does 11 contact or through radiant heat? 11 0. not direct all the heat to a particular place? In only that context, yes. 12 12 A. 13 A. Correct. 13 Do you consider yourself an expert in evaluating and 14 If the debris is going to reach a higher temperature 14 reaching conclusions based on burn patterns? Q. 15 than the surface of the canister, it's due to the 15 A. 16 inability to dissipate the heat because of insulation? 16 Q. Are you familiar with burn patterns? Do you see them 17 Correct. 17 in other cases? A. 18 18 0. You'd agree that just because a fire occurs in a A. 19 particular place does not mean that the fire is the 19 0. If there is a V burn pattern, does that tell you 20 result of hot-surface ignition, correct? 20 anything? 21 A. Correct. 21 Oftentimes, V patterns are used by fire investigators 22 For instance, in this case, if the fire in fact did 22 to locate an origin. 0. 23 start and originated next to the SCR, that fact alone 23 But as far as interpreting those V patterns, you would Q. does not establish that the SCR caused the fire 24 2.4 leave that to others? 25 through hot-surface ignition? 25 That's correct. Α. Page 74 Page 76 Can you repeat the question? We talked earlier about how just because a fire occurs 1 1 Q. 2 2 If in fact the fire did originate next to the SCR, does not mean that there's a defect in a piece of that fact alone does not demonstrate that the hot 3 3 equipment. Do you remember that question? surface of the SCR canister ignited the fire? 4 Yes. 4 A. 5 A. Correct. 5 Ω The same token also applies in reverse, that just You still have to have evidence that the temperature 6 6 because a defect exists does not mean that it caused 0. 7 7 transfer from the canister caused the debris to the fire. Is that fair? 8 8 ignite? A. Yes. 9 Correct, in the absence of contact. 9 And a good example is you can have a vehicle fire, but Q. A. 10 How does it change if they're in contact? 10 if a taillight is defective on the back and the 0. 11 The question you're posing is that just because we 11 vehicle fire started on the engine, that defective 12 have a fire next to the SCR doesn't mean that we had 12 taillight doesn't necessarily have anything to do with contact. Is that --13 the fire, is that correct? 13 14 No, that's not -- let me rephrase it. 14 A. Correct. 0. 15 Just because we have a fire next to the SCR 15 So you have to establish a nexus between the defect 16 doesn't mean that fire was caused by hot-surface 16 and the cause of the fire for that defect to be 17 ignition from heat from the SCR. 17 relevant to your analysis, is that correct? I would agree, in that hot-surface ignition requires 18 18 A. A. Correct. 19 contact. 19 So are you offering opinions about the actual 20 Okay. Let me phrase this a different way. 20 manufacture of this tractor, how it was made, as Q. 21 21 There are other reasons a fire might have opposed to its design? started next to the SCR besides heat from the 22 22 A. No. 23 SCR canister itself, is that correct? 23 Do you believe that CNH did anything inappropriate in 0. 24 24 making this particular unit? A. Yes. 25 0. You could have an electrical fire in that area, is 25 MR. CORETTI: You're not talking about

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Page 77
                                                                              or testified yesterday that CNH should have
1
          design, you're talking about --
                                                                    1
2
                     MR. ROBINSON: Yeah, let me rephrase that.
                                                                    2
                                                                              specifically told operators to make sure to clean in
3
    BY MR. ROBINSON:
                                                                    3
                                                                              the area immediately around the SCR canister, and
4
          Have you identified any manufacturing defects in this
                                                                    4
                                                                              CNH's failure to specifically instruct about that area
                                                                    5
                                                                              is a warning defect.
5
          particular unit?
                                                                    6
                                                                                         Do you hold that same opinion?
6
    A.
7
    0.
         And a manufacturing defect would be any deviations
                                                                    7
                                                                             I don't have that opinion.
                                                                        A.
8
          from the specifications of how it should be built as
                                                                    8
                                                                             So your opinion is there was debris on the tractor
                                                                    9
                                                                              that has not been cleaned, but whether that was the
9
          opposed to how it actually was built?
10
          Correct.
                                                                   10
                                                                             result of the operator not following instructions or
    Α.
                                                                   11
                                                                              the instructions not being sufficient, you don't know?
11
    0.
         And you have not identified any of those?
12
          I have not.
                                                                   12
                                                                        A.
                                                                             Correct.
    A.
13
          Are you offering opinions today about the sufficiency
                                                                   13
                                                                             Have you had a chance to review the instructions that
14
          of the warnings and instructions that CNH provided to
                                                                   14
                                                                             CNH does provide?
15
          its operators?
                                                                   15
                                                                             Cursorily.
                                                                        Α.
16
    A.
                                                                   16
                                                                        0.
                                                                             Are they part of your file materials?
17
          So you won't be testifying that CNH's warnings should
                                                                   17
                                                                             Yes, we would have that in electronic fashion.
18
          have included additional detail?
                                                                             And I think during the break you were going to look
                                                                   18
                                                                        0.
19
                                                                   19
                                                                             for additional materials related to Dr. Smith's
    A.
          Do you believe that the warnings were sufficient to
                                                                   20
                                                                              investigation. Were you able to find anything?
2.0
    Q.
21
          instruct operators on how to appropriately clean this
                                                                   21
                                                                        A.
                                                                             Yes.
22
          tractor?
                                                                   22
                                                                             What did you locate?
                                                                        Q.
                                                                   23
23
                                                                             So I located the physical file, typically what we were
    A.
          No.
                                                                        A.
          You do not believe they were sufficient?
                                                                             working with, and I found three documents which I've
24
    0.
                                                                   24
25
          I don't.
                                                                   25
                                                                              copied for our purposes. The first is a single-page
    A.
                                                           Page 78
                                                                                                                              Page 80
          But you -- are you going to be offering that opinion
1
    0.
                                                                    1
                                                                             handwritten note, which is more of an introductory
2
                                                                    2
          in this case?
                                                                              contact assignment.
3
    A.
          No.
                                                                    3
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             These are Dr. Smith's notes?
          Okay. Is there a reason why you're not offering that
                                                                    4
                                                                             Yes.
4
     0.
                                                                        A.
          opinion, even though you hold that opinion?
5
                                                                    5
                                                                        0.
                                                                             I would like to go ahead and mark this as Exhibit 32,
6
          I've not seen the particular vehicle itself, so I
                                                                    6
                                                                             and I'm okay with this copy --
    A.
                                                                    7
7
          can't render that specific opinion.
                                                                             Yeah, that's your copy.
                                                                    8
8
    0.
          But you've seen --
                                                                                         MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
9
                                                                    9
                                                                                         DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 32
          From the photographs I've seen, obviously there was
    A.
10
          crop debris still left within the vehicle. So in
                                                                   10
                                                                                         11:28 a.m.
11
          terms of instruction by the manufacturer to clean
                                                                   11
                                                                        BY MR. ROBINSON:
12
          particular areas or to expose particular areas, had
                                                                   12
                                                                        0.
                                                                             Have you seen these notes before today?
13
          those instructions been followed, they were
                                                                   13
                                                                        A.
14
          incomplete. Had they been followed, material still
                                                                   14
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             So you haven't discussed this information with
15
          resided in the vehicle.
                                                                   15
                                                                             Dr. Smith?
16
                     So I'm not clear whether it's due to lack
                                                                   16
                                                                             No, other than having discussed that from his
                                                                        A.
17
          of maintenance or improper instruction. However, we
                                                                   17
                                                                             recollection in our conversations.
                                                                   18
18
          have an entrapment area that's available on the
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             This appears to be a set of notes, perhaps the initial
19
          vehicle, which is a design issue.
                                                                   19
                                                                             notes taken when he received the assignment from
20
          Okay. Are you offering the opinion that the
                                                                   20
                                                                             Mr. Coretti. Is that fair, or do you know if these
21
          instructions that CNH provided did not tell the
                                                                   21
                                                                             are the initial notes?
2.2
          operator to clean that particular entrapment area that
                                                                   22
                                                                        A.
                                                                             May I look at that?
23
          you're describing?
                                                                   23
                                                                        0.
                                                                             Sure.
                                                                   24
24
    A.
          No.
                                                                        A.
                                                                             That's what it appears to be.
25
          And let me expand on that. Mr. Wilson is testifying,
                                                                   25
                                                                                         The second document, then, are handwritten
     Q.
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Pages 81–84

08/2	-1/2	010			Pages 81–84
		Page 81			Page 83
1		notes by Dr. Smith, what I assume would be from the	1	A.	To the best I can tell.
2		site investigation, as well as a copy of our chain of	2	Q.	So to the best of your knowledge, is this information
3		evidence document in which he collected some crop	3		that at the top of the sheet, is this information
4		debris from the fire scene.	4		that was provided by Mr. Coretti to Dr. Smith about
5		MR. ROBINSON: I'm going to mark this	5		the model, about the burden of proof, and about this
6		second document as Exhibit 33.	6		Deere model?
7		MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:	7	A.	I wouldn't know.
8		DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 33	8	Q.	Do you know as of the date of this document, July 26,
9		11:30 a.m.	9		2017, whether Dr. Smith had undertaken any activities
10	BY M	MR. ROBINSON:	10		to investigate this fire?
11	Q.	I want to go back to those notes, if I can. Do you	11	A.	I do not know.
12		have another copy of these, or is this our only copy?	12	Q.	Do you know when he first began his efforts to
13	A.	This is the original.	13		investigate the fire?
14	Q.	Okay. So I'm looking at the note, the first document	14	A.	My understanding would be the date of assignment,
15		you gave me, which is Exhibit 32. If we can just go	15		which would have been on or around July 28th, 2017.
16		over the detail here, it starts off with Mr. Coretti's	16	Q.	So these notes are from July 26, 2017. So this is
17		name and address, but then underneath that is a	17		before he was even assigned to the work, is that
18		listing of the make and model of the New Flevo Dairy	18		correct?
19		tractor. Is that correct?	19	A.	Correct.
20		So it says T8, and then the year 2014 off	20	Q.	So perhaps this was an initial call before he received
21		to the side. Do you see that?	21		the official assignment?
22	A.	Yes.	22	A.	Perhaps.
23	Q.	Do you know if this is a 2014 tractor or not?	23	Q.	And I think it's fair to assume that he had not
24	A.	I believe it's a 2012 tractor.	24	~	actually done any kind of inspection by this point?
25	Q.	So that's a typo of some type or just a mistake?	25	A.	Correct.
		Page 87			Page 8/
1	A.	Page 82 A mistake.	1	Q.	Page 84 Moving to Exhibit 33
1 2	<b>A.</b> Q.		1 2	Q. <b>A.</b>	ě
		A mistake.		~	Moving to Exhibit 33
2		A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof,"	2	~	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33,
2 3		A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret	2 3	Α.	Moving to Exhibit 33 Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.
2 3 4	Q.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.	2 3 4	<b>A.</b> Q.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.
2 3 4 5	Q. <b>A.</b>	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.	2 3 4 5	а. Q. A.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.
2 3 4 5 6	Q. <b>A.</b>	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is	2 3 4 5 6	а. Q. A.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if
2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A. Q.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A. Q. Q.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q. A.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.  Have you reviewed these materials in preparation of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?  That's what it appears.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?  That's what it appears.  And then on the right side it says "Deere model: 2012	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.  Have you reviewed these materials in preparation of the report and for this deposition today?  No.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?  That's what it appears.  And then on the right side it says "Deere model: 2012 9660, Richland, Michigan," and then I believe the next	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.  Have you reviewed these materials in preparation of the report and for this deposition today?  No.  The second page of Exhibit 33 is more notes. Can you
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?  That's what it appears.  And then on the right side it says "Deere model: 2012 9660, Richland, Michigan," and then I believe the next line says "outside warranty." Have I read that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.  Have you reviewed these materials in preparation of the report and for this deposition today?  No.  The second page of Exhibit 33 is more notes. Can you tell what these notes are for?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?  That's what it appears.  And then on the right side it says "Deere model: 2012 9660, Richland, Michigan," and then I believe the next line says "outside warranty." Have I read that correctly?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.  Have you reviewed these materials in preparation of the report and for this deposition today?  No.  The second page of Exhibit 33 is more notes. Can you tell what these notes are for?  My suspicion, this is examination of an exemplar
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?  That's what it appears.  And then on the right side it says "Deere model: 2012 9660, Richland, Michigan," and then I believe the next line says "outside warranty." Have I read that correctly?  To the best of my interpretation.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.  Have you reviewed these materials in preparation of the report and for this deposition today?  No.  The second page of Exhibit 33 is more notes. Can you tell what these notes are for?  My suspicion, this is examination of an exemplar tractor.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?  That's what it appears.  And then on the right side it says "Deere model: 2012 9660, Richland, Michigan," and then I believe the next line says "outside warranty." Have I read that correctly?  To the best of my interpretation.  Do you know if Dr. Smith investigated a Deere 9660 in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.  Have you reviewed these materials in preparation of the report and for this deposition today?  No.  The second page of Exhibit 33 is more notes. Can you tell what these notes are for?  My suspicion, this is examination of an exemplar
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?  That's what it appears.  And then on the right side it says "Deere model: 2012 9660, Richland, Michigan," and then I believe the next line says "outside warranty." Have I read that correctly?  To the best of my interpretation.  Do you know if Dr. Smith investigated a Deere 9660 in Richland, Michigan?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.  Have you reviewed these materials in preparation of the report and for this deposition today?  No.  The second page of Exhibit 33 is more notes. Can you tell what these notes are for?  My suspicion, this is examination of an exemplar tractor.  And at the top it has Hoffland Dairy, LLC, written?  Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?  That's what it appears.  And then on the right side it says "Deere model: 2012 9660, Richland, Michigan," and then I believe the next line says "outside warranty." Have I read that correctly?  To the best of my interpretation.  Do you know if Dr. Smith investigated a Deere 9660 in Richland, Michigan?  I do not know.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.  Have you reviewed these materials in preparation of the report and for this deposition today?  No.  The second page of Exhibit 33 is more notes. Can you tell what these notes are for?  My suspicion, this is examination of an exemplar tractor.  And at the top it has Hoffland Dairy, LLC, written?  Yes.  Do you know if this tractor had been involved in a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?  That's what it appears.  And then on the right side it says "Deere model: 2012 9660, Richland, Michigan," and then I believe the next line says "outside warranty." Have I read that correctly?  To the best of my interpretation.  Do you know if Dr. Smith investigated a Deere 9660 in Richland, Michigan?  I do not know.  And then just from reviewing below that, it looks like	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.  Have you reviewed these materials in preparation of the report and for this deposition today?  No.  The second page of Exhibit 33 is more notes. Can you tell what these notes are for?  My suspicion, this is examination of an exemplar tractor.  And at the top it has Hoffland Dairy, LLC, written?  Yes.  Do you know if this tractor had been involved in a fire or not?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?  That's what it appears.  And then on the right side it says "Deere model: 2012 9660, Richland, Michigan," and then I believe the next line says "outside warranty." Have I read that correctly?  To the best of my interpretation.  Do you know if Dr. Smith investigated a Deere 9660 in Richland, Michigan?  I do not know.  And then just from reviewing below that, it looks like there's several tasks and then an estimated amount of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.  Have you reviewed these materials in preparation of the report and for this deposition today?  No.  The second page of Exhibit 33 is more notes. Can you tell what these notes are for?  My suspicion, this is examination of an exemplar tractor.  And at the top it has Hoffland Dairy, LLC, written?  Yes.  Do you know if this tractor had been involved in a fire or not?  I do not know.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	A mistake.  And then underneath that it lists "burden of proof," and then underneath that it says can you interpret what that next line says?  No.  It says something "between defect and damages." Is that right?  I see "between defect and damages."  But you can't read that first word, either?  No.  And then underneath that it says "failed to design for safe use." Is that correct?  That's what it appears.  And then on the right side it says "Deere model: 2012 9660, Richland, Michigan," and then I believe the next line says "outside warranty." Have I read that correctly?  To the best of my interpretation.  Do you know if Dr. Smith investigated a Deere 9660 in Richland, Michigan?  I do not know.  And then just from reviewing below that, it looks like	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. A. Q. A. A. Q. A. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A. A. Q. A. A. A. A. Q. A. A. A. Q. A. A. A. Q. A.	Moving to Exhibit 33  Do we want to continue from the file? That is 33, then? All right, go ahead.  Yeah. I've already marked this as Exhibit 33.  Okay, thank you.  And looking at Exhibit 33, what are these notes, if you can tell?  I would assume these are Dr. Smith's field notes from the inspection.  From his investigation?  Yes.  Have you reviewed these materials in preparation of the report and for this deposition today?  No.  The second page of Exhibit 33 is more notes. Can you tell what these notes are for?  My suspicion, this is examination of an exemplar tractor.  And at the top it has Hoffland Dairy, LLC, written?  Yes.  Do you know if this tractor had been involved in a fire or not?

Pages 85–88

		010			1 ages 05 00
1	A.	Page 85	1		Page 87 fuel tank, and in the family operating manual for the
2	Q.	In what way?	2		T8 series, inclusive of a 330 and 390, it does not
3	о. <b>А.</b>	I believe this was a tractor as an exemplar.	3		show different orientations, organizations, or
4		Okay. So how is the how is this tractor from	4		arrangements of the shielding and guarding. There's
5	Q.		5		
		Hoffland Dairy impacted or how is it relevant to your	-		no appearance of a SCR canister protruding or
6		opinions?	6		extruding from this particular housing in the family
7	Α.	In the investigation, the initial assignment was for	7		of tractors.
8		investigation of a tractor fire. As a part of the	8		So I would have to rely upon the
9		investigation by Mr. Wilson, he continued to find	9		configuration being common for the family of the T8
10		other tractors that had experienced fire events, and	10		series, inclusive of 330 and 390, to have the
11		so in that regard I believe Mr pardon me,	11		SCR canister surrounded by the plastic fuel tank.
12		Dr. Smith's investigation also included another	12	Q.	Do you know what the Hoffland Dairy tractor was being
13		tractor that had suffered a similar heat event but not	13		used to do at the time of the fire?
14		incapacitation of the vehicle.	14	A.	I do not.
15	Q.	Do you know what model tractor the Hoffland Dairy fire	15	Q.	Do you know what level of RPMs it was operating at
16		was?	16		that day?
17	A.	A T8.330.	17	A.	I do not.
18	Q.	So that's a different model from this tractor, is that	18	Q.	Do those factors impact your understanding of how hot
19		correct?	19		the exhaust and the surface temperature of the
20	A.	Correct.	20		SCR canister become during operation?
21	Q.	Do you know if the T8.330 has the same design as the	21	A.	Yes.
22		T8.390 with respect to the SCR canister?	22	Q.	So the higher the RPMs, the hotter the SCR canister?
23	A.	It appears to have the same configuration, falls	23	A.	The greater the load and the higher the RPMs, the
24		within the same family, and is listed in the same	24		greater the temperature of the SCR canister.
25		owner/operator's manual.	25	Q.	Do you know what full throttle is, how many RPMs that
		D 06			D 00
1	0	Page 86  Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland	1		Page 88
1	Q.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland	1 2	Δ	is on a T8.390?
2	~	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is?	2	<b>A.</b>	is on a T8.390?  I do not.
2 3	Α.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is?  I do not.	2 3	<b>A.</b> Q.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession
2 3 4	~	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is?  I do not. We discussed earlier when we were going through your	2 3 4	Q.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?
2 3 4 5	Α.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is?  I do not.  We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a	2 3 4 5	Q. <b>A.</b>	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.
2 3 4 5 6	<b>A.</b> Q.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is?  I do not.  We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a Tier 4B line of equipment. Is that correct?	2 3 4 5 6	Q.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.  Is that on the Hoffland Dairy fire or the new Flevo
2 3 4 5 6 7	A. Q.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is? I do not. We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a Tier 4B line of equipment. Is that correct? Yes, correct.	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.  Is that on the Hoffland Dairy fire or the new Flevo fire?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<b>A.</b> Q.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is?  I do not.  We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a Tier 4B line of equipment. Is that correct?  Yes, correct.  Do you know whether this particular tractor is a	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A. Q. A.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.  Is that on the Hoffland Dairy fire or the new Flevo fire?  New Flevo fire.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. Q. A. A.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is? I do not. We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a Tier 4B line of equipment. Is that correct? Yes, correct. Do you know whether this particular tractor is a Tier 4A or a Tier 4B? The configuration matches a Tier 4A.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.  Is that on the Hoffland Dairy fire or the new Flevo fire?  New Flevo fire.  And do you all still have that evidence?  Yes.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. Q. A. Q.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is?  I do not.  We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a Tier 4B line of equipment. Is that correct?  Yes, correct.  Do you know whether this particular tractor is a Tier 4A or a Tier 4B?  The configuration matches a Tier 4A.  How do you know that?  The SCR canister sits within pardon me, the SCR canister is surrounded by the plastic fuel tank in this particular tractor.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.  Is that on the Hoffland Dairy fire or the new Flevo fire?  New Flevo fire.  And do you all still have that evidence?  Yes.  Has it been tested in any way?  No.  What was the purpose of collecting that evidence?  I do not know.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. Q.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is? I do not. We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a Tier 4B line of equipment. Is that correct? Yes, correct. Do you know whether this particular tractor is a Tier 4A or a Tier 4B? The configuration matches a Tier 4A. How do you know that? The SCR canister sits within pardon me, the SCR canister is surrounded by the plastic fuel tank in this particular tractor. And are you talking about the Flevo Dairy or the Hoffland Dairy? You're asking me about the Hoffland Dairy, and I'm	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.  Is that on the Hoffland Dairy fire or the new Flevo fire?  New Flevo fire.  And do you all still have that evidence?  Yes.  Has it been tested in any way?  No.  What was the purpose of collecting that evidence?  I do not know.  Is the collection of the evidence important to your opinions in any way?  No.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is?  I do not.  We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a Tier 4B line of equipment. Is that correct?  Yes, correct.  Do you know whether this particular tractor is a Tier 4A or a Tier 4B?  The configuration matches a Tier 4A.  How do you know that?  The SCR canister sits within pardon me, the SCR canister is surrounded by the plastic fuel tank in this particular tractor.  And are you talking about the Flevo Dairy or the Hoffland Dairy?  You're asking me about the Hoffland Dairy, and I'm speaking about the Hoffland Dairy.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.  Is that on the Hoffland Dairy fire or the new Flevo fire?  New Flevo fire.  And do you all still have that evidence?  Yes.  Has it been tested in any way?  No.  What was the purpose of collecting that evidence?  I do not know.  Is the collection of the evidence important to your opinions in any way?  No.  Do you plan to do any kind of testing of that debris?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is?  I do not.  We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a Tier 4B line of equipment. Is that correct?  Yes, correct.  Do you know whether this particular tractor is a Tier 4A or a Tier 4B?  The configuration matches a Tier 4A.  How do you know that?  The SCR canister sits within pardon me, the  SCR canister is surrounded by the plastic fuel tank in this particular tractor.  And are you talking about the Flevo Dairy or the Hoffland Dairy?  You're asking me about the Hoffland Dairy, and I'm speaking about the Hoffland Dairy.  Okay, I was just making sure.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A. A.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.  Is that on the Hoffland Dairy fire or the new Flevo fire?  New Flevo fire.  And do you all still have that evidence?  Yes.  Has it been tested in any way?  No.  What was the purpose of collecting that evidence?  I do not know.  Is the collection of the evidence important to your opinions in any way?  No.  Do you plan to do any kind of testing of that debris?  Not unless instructed to.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is? I do not. We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a Tier 4B line of equipment. Is that correct? Yes, correct. Do you know whether this particular tractor is a Tier 4A or a Tier 4B? The configuration matches a Tier 4A. How do you know that? The SCR canister sits within pardon me, the SCR canister is surrounded by the plastic fuel tank in this particular tractor. And are you talking about the Flevo Dairy or the Hoffland Dairy? You're asking me about the Hoffland Dairy, and I'm speaking about the Hoffland Dairy. Okay, I was just making sure. How can you tell that the SCR canister sits	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.  Is that on the Hoffland Dairy fire or the new Flevo fire?  New Flevo fire.  And do you all still have that evidence?  Yes.  Has it been tested in any way?  No.  What was the purpose of collecting that evidence?  I do not know.  Is the collection of the evidence important to your opinions in any way?  No.  Do you plan to do any kind of testing of that debris?  Not unless instructed to.  And you haven't been instructed to at this point?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is?  I do not.  We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a Tier 4B line of equipment. Is that correct?  Yes, correct.  Do you know whether this particular tractor is a Tier 4A or a Tier 4B?  The configuration matches a Tier 4A.  How do you know that?  The SCR canister sits within pardon me, the  SCR canister is surrounded by the plastic fuel tank in this particular tractor.  And are you talking about the Flevo Dairy or the Hoffland Dairy?  You're asking me about the Hoffland Dairy, and I'm speaking about the Hoffland Dairy.  Okay, I was just making sure.  How can you tell that the SCR canister sits within the fuel tank in this design on this tractor?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.  Is that on the Hoffland Dairy fire or the new Flevo fire?  New Flevo fire.  And do you all still have that evidence?  Yes.  Has it been tested in any way?  No.  What was the purpose of collecting that evidence?  I do not know.  Is the collection of the evidence important to your opinions in any way?  No.  Do you plan to do any kind of testing of that debris?  Not unless instructed to.  And you haven't been instructed to at this point?  Correct.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is?  I do not.  We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a Tier 4B line of equipment. Is that correct?  Yes, correct.  Do you know whether this particular tractor is a Tier 4A or a Tier 4B?  The configuration matches a Tier 4A.  How do you know that?  The SCR canister sits within pardon me, the SCR canister is surrounded by the plastic fuel tank in this particular tractor.  And are you talking about the Flevo Dairy or the Hoffland Dairy?  You're asking me about the Hoffland Dairy, and I'm speaking about the Hoffland Dairy.  Okay, I was just making sure.  How can you tell that the SCR canister sits within the fuel tank in this design on this tractor? A couple different ways. First of all, in examining	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.  Is that on the Hoffland Dairy fire or the new Flevo fire?  New Flevo fire.  And do you all still have that evidence?  Yes.  Has it been tested in any way?  No.  What was the purpose of collecting that evidence?  I do not know.  Is the collection of the evidence important to your opinions in any way?  No.  Do you plan to do any kind of testing of that debris?  Not unless instructed to.  And you haven't been instructed to at this point?  Correct.  All right. Anything else that you were able to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Do you know what year of manufacture the Hoffland Dairy tractor is?  I do not.  We discussed earlier when we were going through your file that there is a Tier 4A and then there was a Tier 4B line of equipment. Is that correct?  Yes, correct.  Do you know whether this particular tractor is a Tier 4A or a Tier 4B?  The configuration matches a Tier 4A.  How do you know that?  The SCR canister sits within pardon me, the SCR canister is surrounded by the plastic fuel tank in this particular tractor.  And are you talking about the Flevo Dairy or the Hoffland Dairy?  You're asking me about the Hoffland Dairy, and I'm speaking about the Hoffland Dairy.  Okay, I was just making sure.  How can you tell that the SCR canister sits within the fuel tank in this design on this tractor?  A couple different ways. First of all, in examining the photographs of the exemplar which Dr. Smith took	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A. Q.	is on a T8.390?  I do not.  The third page of Exhibit 33 is a chain of possession log. What evidence was collected?  Organic debris from below the SCR catalyst.  Is that on the Hoffland Dairy fire or the new Flevo fire?  New Flevo fire.  And do you all still have that evidence?  Yes.  Has it been tested in any way?  No.  What was the purpose of collecting that evidence?  I do not know.  Is the collection of the evidence important to your opinions in any way?  No.  Do you plan to do any kind of testing of that debris?  Not unless instructed to.  And you haven't been instructed to at this point?  Correct.  All right. Anything else that you were able to locate?

Pages 89–92

U8/ <sub>4</sub>	21/20	018			Pages 89–92
1		Page 89 regarding selective catalytic reduction.	1		Page 91 front page of the article which contains the salient
1 2		MR. ROBINSON: We'll mark this article as	1 2		
3		Exhibit 34.	3		information specific to the operational temperatures of the SCR catalyst. So without reviewing the
4		MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:	4		remainder of the article, that is the key point that's
5		DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 34	5		referenced in our report.
6		11:42 a.m.	6	Q.	Anything else that you were able to locate from
7	BY M	R. ROBINSON:	7	۷.	Dr. Smith's file?
8	0.	Do you know have you ever reviewed that article	8	Α.	The other would be the transfer memo file that we
9	χ.	before?	9		spoke of. This is a multi-page document. It would
10	A.	No.	10		have been in a Microsoft OneNote file, and let me
11	Q.	Do you have any idea what the conclusion of this	11		offer, there's an identification error on the front
12	~	article is, this fact sheet?	12		page of this document.
13	A.	No.	13	Q.	Okay, and I'll take a look at it.
14	Q.	Do you know what the content of it is?	14	~	MR. ROBINSON: We will mark this transfer
15	A.	The content generally discusses how the SCR equipment	15		file as Exhibit 35.
16		operates and offers a range of temperatures for the	16		MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
17		equipment to operate within.	17		DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 35
18	Q.	And when you say "offers a range," is this the range	18		11:45 a.m.
19		which is acceptable in the industry?	19	A.	On the front page, top left, we reference our project
20	A.	I do not know.	20		number
21	Q.	This document is produced by the Federal EPA, is that	21	BY I	MR. ROBINSON:
22		correct?	22	Q.	Okay.
23	A.	Yes.	23	A.	and that project number is incorrect. It should
24	Q.	Does this provide the optimum temperature range for	24		end with an 8, 178, instead of a zero. It's a typo by
25		the outside skin surface of the SCR canister?	25		Dr. Smith.
		Page 90			Page 92
1	A.	No.	1	Q.	So it should be 17802558?
2	Q.	So it's just the interior temperature of the canister?	2	A.	8, it should be.
3	A.	Correct.	3	Q.	I'm not going to change the document, but we'll
4	Q.	Given that you haven't reviewed this article in	4		understand from the transcript it's different.
5		preparation of your opinions, is it safe to say you	5	A.	So it would match our assignment number.
6		don't need to rely on this to form your opinions?	6	Q.	So this document is something that he had in his file,
7	A.	Dr. Smith used this as part of his opinion,	7		just a collection of various materials, is that
8		specifically relating to the temperatures encountered	8		correct?
9		within the SCR catalyst. So I would rely upon	9	A.	Yes.
10		Dr. Smith's interpretation of that document	10	Q.	And it looks like it starts off, there's some
11		incorporated into our report.	11		pictures of different model tractors. There's a
12	Q.	Okay. Now, this is one of the difficult parts of	12	_	Magnum 340, then a John Deere, then a
13		Dr. Smith not testifying, is you've been provided to	13	A.	Challenger.
14		offer all of the opinions in the report, so even the	14	Q.	Yeah, I think that's a Challenger, too, a Challenger
15		ones that Dr. Smith initially developed.	15		by AGCO. Is that correct?
16		So do you feel like you have reviewed the	16	A.	Yes.
17 18		appropriate materials to offer the basis for the	17	Q.	And off to the side we have questions like, "What types of crops was the tractor used for? What did
19		opinions other than just saying that's what Dr. Smith concluded?	19		Burnips do during the pre-fire service?" These are
20	A.	I would agree.	20		questions by Dr. Smith?
21	Q.	Okay. So even though Dr. Smith looked at this article	21	A.	Correct.
22	٧.	and relied on it, can you do you feel comfortable	22	Q.	Do you know if he ever got answers to those questions?
23		supporting all of the opinions in the report without	23	ų. A.	I do not know.
24		looking at this article?	24	Q.	What was the purpose of looking at the competitors for
25	A.	Let me offer, I reviewed I examined, I viewed the	25	×.	the T8.390?
1 -3					

Pages 93–96

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		Page 93			Page 95
1	A.	My assumption would be for configuration.	1		talking about the same thing.
2	Q.	And comparison as far as how the SCR cannisters are	2		An SCR canister is an area where emissions
3		configured?	3		are reduced off of a piece of equipment, correct?
4	A.	Positioned, located, shrouded, protected, exposed.	4	A.	Yes.
5	Q.	Do you have a conclusion as to whether the T8.390 is	5	Q.	And exhaust gas flows through there and undergoes a
6		configured differently than the other tractors?	6		chemical process before it's emitted from the top of
7	A.	I don't have a position.	7		the stack?
8	Q.	Have you reviewed the pictures and diagrams of other	8	A.	Correct.
9		tractors to know that?	9	Q.	The surface that you see on the SCR canister, it's not
10	A.	No.	10		the only barrier between the outside ambient air and
11	Q.	You don't know if the T8.390 is consistent with the	11		the exhaust gas, is that correct?
12		industry standard as far as the configuration of the	12	A.	Correct.
13		SCR cannisters?	13	Q.	Have you ever opened an SCR canister to know what's
14	A.	I don't know that there's an industry standard for the	14		inside?
15		configuration of a canister, in terms of location on	15	A.	No.
16		the vehicle. The internal components's size and	16	Q.	Do you know if it is a double-walled configuration?
17		surface area would be standardized, but where you	17	Α.	I would assume so.
18		place it on the vehicle may not be standardized.	18	Q.	Do you know if it has any level of insulation inside
19	Q.	Okay. Do you	19	2.	of it, as well?
20	Α.	And in terms of I don't know that Deere and Case IH	20	Α.	I would assume so.
21		offer the same standard location for the canister.	21	0.	Do you know what the exhaust gas temperature on the
22	Q.	Do you know if the T8.390 SCR canister operates at a	22	χ.	inside of the canister is for a T8.390?
23	۷.	higher skin temperature than its competitors's SCR	23	Α.	No.
24		cannisters?	24	Q.	And so I take it you don't know the level of reduction
25	Α.	I do not know.	25	Q.	that occurs through the various design features of a
23	л.	I do not know.	23		chac occurs chrough the various design reacures of a
1	^	Page 94			Page 96
1	Q.	Do you have an opinion that the SCR canister operates	1		canister before you reach the outside skin
2		at a temperature that is too high to be safe?	2		temperature?
3	A.	No.	3	Α.	I do not.
4	Q.	Do you believe that it operated at a safe temperature?	4	Q.	There's also a section that looks like it may have
5	A.	I don't know.	5		been cut-and-paste out of an operator's manual into
6	Q.	In fact, you don't know what the skin temperature	6		this document. Is this your, is this is it your
7		would have been on the SCR canister during operation?	7		understanding that these are instructions related to
8	A.	Correct.	8	_	the safety rules fire prevention for a T8.390?
9	Q.	Do you know if a person can touch the outside of an	9	Α.	Yes.
10		SCR canister without burning their hand?	10	Q.	And this came from CNH's manual?
11	Α.	I doubt it.	11	Α.	Yes.
12	Q.	Do you know one way or the other?	12	Q.	Do you know why he only cut this section out as
13	A.	I do not know.	13		opposed to other sections, as well?
14	Q.	And when you say you doubt it, what's the basis for	14	A.	I do not.
15		doubting that?	15	Q.	Have you had a chance to review the entire manual?
16	A.	From personal experience coming in contact with	16	A.	No.
17		exhaust systems, even through the muffler end, they	17	Q.	And you won't be offering opinions as to the manual's
18		are hot to the touch and cause skin burns, and also,	18		sufficiency or insufficiency?
19		these areas typically are shrouded or protected to	19	A.	No.
20		prevent accidental contact.	20	Q.	There's a picture here of a 2017 T8 tractor that has
21		So if the SCR canister does not pose a burn	21		dual wheels on the front and back, four-wheel drive.
22		hazard or contact hazard, I'm confounded as to why it	22		Do you know why this particular model is included in
23		needs to be shrouded.	23		this set of notes?
24	Q.	You compared the SCR canister to a muffler, and I want	24	A.	No.
25		to make sure we're using the same lingo and we're	25	Q.	And then there are the design drawings for a Tier 4A
1			I		

Pages 97-100

		Page 97			Page 99
1		design from March 2011 through September 2014. Is	1		view, I have hot gases exiting the engine, traveling
2		that your understanding of the design for the SCR on	2		into a catalyst which also creates heat, in and of
3		the tractor in question?	3		itself, surrounded by a plastic envelope that is now
4	A.	That's my understanding of the configuration of the	4		shrouded intermittently with a heat shield and
5		tractor in question.	5		contains fuel pardon me. If there's a design
6	Q.	And there's several more diagrams taken from, looks	6		hazard that could occur, that seems quite prime.
7	-	like a parts catalog. And then on the seventh page of	7		So I would think from a fault in the tank,
8		Exhibit 35 is a picture of a, I guess it's a 2014 T8	8		a fault in the insulation, a malfunction of the engine
9		tractor. Is that correct? I'm not sure. Maybe you	9		overheating, we have multiple failures that could
10		can take a look.	10		occur causing a fire event. As a manufacturer, why
11	A.	This appears to be the Genesis T8 model.	11		not remove this particular cause to another location
12	Q.	So that's a different model than what we're talking	12		and eliminate these multiple failures that may occur
13		about here?	13		resulting in fire.
14	A.	The T8 model was superceded by the Genesis T8 model,	14	Q.	And I understand that you see the design changes as a
15		so that would be an exemplar of the altered design,	15		way of eliminating potential risks that you've
16		not the subject tractor.	16		identified.
17	Q.	And why is this particular model included in these	17	A.	Correct.
18		notes, if you know?	18	Q.	But as far as that, the move and the reconfiguration
19	A.	The vehicle was modified in arrangement of the	19	-	of the SCR, and that CNH therefore recognized there
20		components to relocate the SCR canister up and away	20		were certain design hazards, you wouldn't know, is
21		from the fuel tank. So the configuration was	21		that correct?
22		different.	22	A.	I wouldn't know what design hazards they recognized.
23		So removing the potential hazard, which	23		However, I would assume that alteration of the
24		returns to the design, FMEA had the manufacturer	24		configuration, even this dramatic movement of the
25		review this and determined, "We have an issue with	25		SCR canister, would be not a free event to CNH, as the
1		Page 98 this area. Let's design away from it; let's design	1		Page 100 configuration's already been solidified in the T8. So
2		away from placing a very hot-operating object	2		why spend the money to move things around and
3		surrounded by a plastic envelope containing	3		reconfigure them unless there is a benefit or removal
4		combustible fuel."	4		of a hazard.
5	Q.	Do you know if this Genesis model has the Tier 4A or	5	Q.	Well, there's also the change between the Tier 4A and
6	χ.	Tier 4B design?	6	χ.	the Tier 4B that occurred in these models, correct?
7	A.	Tier 4B.	7	Α.	Correct.
8	0.	Which is different than the tractor involved in this	8	0.	And it is possible that CNH was also accounting for
9	χ.	fire?	9	~ .	different emission standards that it had to meet in
10	A.	Correct.	10		the Tier 4B model that it did not have to meet in the
11	Q.	Do you know any other differences between Tier 4A and	11		Tier 4A, correct?
12	χ.	Tier 4B besides I mean, do you know what the	12	A.	Correct.
13		differences are?	13	Q.	So there could be many rationales or justifications
14	A.	No.	14	۷.	for the shift besides a recognition of a hazard?
15	0.	Do you know why CNH decided to change the design of	15	Α.	Correct.
16	Q.	the SCR canister in the configuration in the Genesis	16	Q.	And you would have to defer to CNH as to why it
17		model as compared to the T8.390?	17	٧.	actually made certain design changes between those two
18	A.	No.	18		models?
19	Q.	And the statement earlier was, "Let's remove this	19	A.	Correct.
20	٧.	issue to move it up and away from the fuel tank." Is	20	Α <b>.</b> Ο.	And then starting at the bottom of page 9 is "Summary
21		that what your testimony was?	21	٧.	of opinion," and then there's a total of, it looks
22	A.	Yes.	22		like seven enumerated bullets with opinions and
44	47.		23		statements, I presume, from Dr. Smith?
23	0	And what's the hasis for that distance that that's			
23	Q.	And what's the basis for that statement, that that's		Δ	-
23 24 25	Q. (	why they changed this design?  From a casual observer, from an engineering point of	24 25	<b>A.</b> Q.	Correct.  And do you know if these form the basis of his and

Pages 101-104

00/2	٠ ١ / ٢ -				1 ages 101 10+
1		Page 101 your report?	1	Α.	Page 103
2	Α.	Yes.	2	Q.	Do you know if anybody else has tested that?
3	Q.	They did?	3	Q. Α.	I do not know.
4	о. А.	Yes. Lunchtime?	4	Q.	Are there any publications that have evaluated this
5	Q.	Sure.	5	Q.	radiant effect in the context of farm equipment, that
6	Q.	(Off the record at 11:58 a.m.)	6		you know of?
7		(Back on the record at 12:39 p.m.)	7	Α.	Not that I know of.
8		MR. ROBINSON: We're back on the record.	8		Are there any and when I say "publications," I mean
9	DV N	MR. ROBINSON: We re back on the record.  R. ROBINSON:	9	Q.	studies or tests that you know of that are published.
10	0.		10		Is that
11	Q.	And I believe we had just when we finished we were looking at the notes from Dr. Wright's transfer	11	Α.	I understand. Not that I know of.
12		memo	12	0.	Are there any studies or tests that have evaluated
13		MR. CORETTI: Smith.	13	Q.	this radiant effect and increase in temperature just
14	DV N	R. ROBINSON:	14		
15				7	in general that you can cite?  Not that I can cite.
16	Q.	I'm sorry, Dr. Smith's transfer memo to you. You were	15	<b>A.</b>	
17		describing earlier the radiant effect that can occur	16   17	Q.	Things that you've reviewed in your just general
		outside of, say, an SCR canister, where the heat can	18	7	knowledge?
18		actually create temperatures that are higher than the		A.	General knowledge, engineering courses in heat
19		surface temperature of the SCR canister?	19	0	transfer, radiant heat transfer equations, yes.
20	A.	Correct.	20	Q.	Is it safe to assume that if the heat is transferring
21	Q.	Do you know how much in this particular design for the	21		from the SCR canister to the debris, it's also
22		T8.390 that radiant effect can increase the	22		transferring to that shield around the canister, is
23		temperature?	23		that correct?
24	Α.	No.	24	Α.	Yes.
25	Q.	Is it something that can be quantified as a factor or	25	Q.	And so if there is a radiant effect, would it also be
		Page 102			Page 104
1		a multiplier of the skin temperature of the	1		increasing the temperature of the inside surface of
2	_	SCR canister?	2	_	the shield?
3	A.	No.	3	A.	Yes.
4	Q.	Would you expect that effect to be something like	4	Q.	Do you know how much of a gap is between the shield
5		doubling the temperature of the skin surface?	5		and the canister surface itself?
6	A.	No.	6	A.	Approximately two inches.
7	Q.	Not that high?	7	Q.	Is that uniform all the way around the canister?
8	A.	Not that high.	8	A.	Not entirely, because there's convolutions within the
9	Q.	What about 50 percent higher?	9		fuel tank. Let me offer, it does not appear to
10	A.	No.	10		intrude shorter than the two inches but extends
11	Q.	What about 25 percent higher?	11		further than the two inches.
12	A.	I couldn't say.	12	Q.	Okay. So the closest the surface would be is two
13	Q.	Okay. So that's plausible, in your opinion, that it	13		inches?
14		could go up about 25 percent?	14	A.	Yes.
15	A.	It's possible.	15	Q.	Do you know what the melting temperature of the
16	Q.	And so just so we're all on the same page, if we have	16		surface of that shield would be?
17		a surface temperature of, say, 200 degrees Celsius,	17	A.	No.
18		it's possible that the radiant effect on debris in the	18	Q.	And when I say "shield," I'm talking about the
19		vicinity could raise the temperature of the debris to	19		component around the canister that can be removed to
20		250 degrees Celsius?	20		expose the canister. Are you familiar with that?
21	A.	Yes.	21	A.	Yes, but the canister also has an insulation shroud or
22	Q.	Is that something that could be tested?	22		shield, also, as well.
23	A.	Yes.	23	Q.	Okay, so
24	Q.	Have you undertaken any tests to determine that, for	24	A.	So your discrimination is between the front protective
25		this particular model?	25		cover or the surrounding insulation blanket.
1					

Pages 105-108

		Page 105	1		Page 107
1	Q.	Okay. So the canister has a blanket all the way	1		the canister, but that side that faces the tractor,
2	~ .	around it or just in certain portions?	2		the interior of the tractor where the inlet is, you
3	A.	In certain portions.	3		don't know if there's a shield there?
4		Where is that blanket?	4	Α.	I do not.
5	Q. A.	The blanket is where it's facing the fuel tank, so on	5	Q.	Do you have an opinion as to where on the SCR canister
6	л.	the bottom three sides.		Q.	
	^		6		or SCR system the fire actually originated?
7	Q.	And what is that blanket composed of?	7	Α.	Reviewing the documents from Mr. Wilson as well as
8	A.	It's composed of a reflective panel and some fabric	8		Mr pardon me, as well as Dr. Smith's
9		insulation and a fabric backing.	9		investigation, it appears that the fire originated
10	Q.	And does that, that blanket, does it actually touch	10		near the bottom of the SCR canister to the rear and/or
11		the canister itself?	11		inboard rear of the canister.
12	A.	It may.	12	Q.	So closer to the center of the tractor?
13	Q.	But the two-inch gap that you're talking about, you	13	A.	Correct.
14		believe that blanket's in that gap?	14	Q.	On the bottom?
15	A.	Yes.	15	A.	Yes.
16	Q.	And it only encapsulates on the three sides that also	16	Q.	What about the would it be on the side closest to
17		have the fuel tank?	17		the front of the tractor or the side closest to the
18	A.	Yes.	18		back of the tractor?
19	Q.	So, in essence, it separates the canister from the	19	A.	On the rear. I would assume the rear is the back of
20		fuel tank?	20		the tractor.
21	A.	Yes.	21	Q.	Okay, back of the tractor, but towards the center of
22	Q.	What about the side that does not have the fuel tank	22	~	the tractor, on the bottom of the canister?
23	~	surrounding it or adjacent to the canister, is there	23	A.	The SCR is oval in shape, so the general area would be
24		any kind of fabric or blanket there?	24		on the minimal axis across the canister to the rear,
25	A.	No.	25		sweeping through the arc to the major axis, toward the
			= 0		2.00p-1.5 allough the allo to the limber allo, to all the
1		Page 106	1		Page 108
1	Q.	Is it just air?	1		inboard section of the tractor.
2	A.	Is it just air? Yes.	2		inboard section of the tractor.  Did that make sense?
2 3		Is it just air?  Yes.  And that side, is there a is there any type of	2 3	Q.	inboard section of the tractor.  Did that make sense?  It did. I'm going to take a picture to make sure
2 3 4	<b>A.</b> Q.	Is it just air?  Yes.  And that side, is there a is there any type of plastic shield in that location?	2 3 4	Q.	inboard section of the tractor.  Did that make sense?  It did. I'm going to take a picture to make sure we're all clear for the record.
2 3	A.	Is it just air?  Yes.  And that side, is there a is there any type of plastic shield in that location?  The front cover.	2 3 4 5	Q.	inboard section of the tractor.  Did that make sense?  It did. I'm going to take a picture to make sure we're all clear for the record.  MR. ROBINSON: Let's go off the record.
2 3 4	<b>A.</b> Q.	Is it just air?  Yes.  And that side, is there a is there any type of plastic shield in that location?  The front cover.  So the cover of the canister, if you remove it you can	2 3 4	Q.	inboard section of the tractor.  Did that make sense?  It did. I'm going to take a picture to make sure we're all clear for the record.  MR. ROBINSON: Let's go off the record.  (Off the record at 12:51 p.m.)
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2 3 4 5 6	<b>A.</b> Q. <b>A.</b>	Is it just air?  Yes.  And that side, is there a is there any type of plastic shield in that location?  The front cover.  So the cover of the canister, if you remove it you can	2 3 4 5 6	Q.	inboard section of the tractor.  Did that make sense?  It did. I'm going to take a picture to make sure we're all clear for the record.  MR. ROBINSON: Let's go off the record.  (Off the record at 12:51 p.m.)  (Back on the record at 12:53 p.m.)  MR. ROBINSON: So we're back on the record.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Is it just air?  Yes.  And that side, is there a is there any type of plastic shield in that location?  The front cover.  So the cover of the canister, if you remove it you can see the canister?  Correct.  Okay. Do you know what material that cover is made from?  I do not.  And so I assume you don't know the melting point of that material?  I do not.  Is there a blanket anywhere else on the SCR system, that you know of?  There's an insulation blanket at the entry pipe from the engine compartment into the side of the SCR in the area where the sensor is positioned.  And is there also, in that area where the entry pipe comes in, is there a shield that's two inches away from the entry pipe at that location?  I don't know.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	BY N Q.  A. Q.	inboard section of the tractor.  Did that make sense?  It did. I'm going to take a picture to make sure we're all clear for the record.  MR. ROBINSON: Let's go off the record.  (Off the record at 12:51 p.m.)  (Back on the record at 12:53 p.m.)  MR. ROBINSON: So we're back on the record.  We're going to mark the photograph which you have pulled from Dr. Smith's collection of photographs.  THE WITNESS: The photograph is designated  P-8300090.  MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:  DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 36  12:54 p.m.  MR. ROBINSON:  And at least at the bottom there's a date of August 30th, 2017, is that correct?  Yes.  And this appears to be a picture of the remnants of this tractor. Is that your understanding?  Yes.  Okay. So on this picture, and if you need a pen, if

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					rages 109–112
1		Page 109 picture and draw a circle to the area of origin, an	1		Page 111 blanket in that area?
2			2	7	I think CNH shouldn't put the muffler in the fuel
3		arrow, and then out to the side write "origin," that	3	Α.	tank. The blanket offered adheres to the fuel tank
4		would be helpful.	4		and has the reflective surface directed at the SCR, so
5		Thank you. And the area that you have circled is, it includes both the rear side of the	5		the gap that exists is now between the insulated face,
6		canister along with a portion of the inlet pipe that	6		reflective face of the blanket and the SCR. So if the
7		comes down. Is that correct?	7		SCR's radiating heat sufficient to require an
8	Α.	Correct, regarding the rear-facing surface of the	8		insulating blanket on the fuel tank, why is it there
9	A.	inlet pipe.	9		in the first place?
10	0.	Do you have an opinion as to the actual surface that	10		The greater hazard I see here is that
11	Q.	caused the ignition of the debris, whether it was the	11		whether there's debris here or not, this is a
12		canister or the inlet pipe?	12		hazardous risk assembly. We have a plastic component
13	Α.	No.	13		that can be injured, can be damaged, I could have a
14	Q.	It could have been either one?	14		fuel leak in proximity, and I can suddenly begin
15	ų. A.	I don't have an opinion.	15		discharging fuel on to a hot surface that I could
16	Q.	Why do you believe the fire started in that location?	16		cause a fire.
17	Q. A.	This particular area is somewhat remote in terms of	17		So this protective radiant blanket appears
18	Α.	access for cleaning. It's behind the inlet pipe and	18		to be an intermediate fix, because I've played a very
19		behind the SCR. The burn patterns in and around the	19		hot object in a plastic pool of fuel.
20		area to the left and rear of the SCR canister are much	20	0.	I understand that the design of the SCR next to the
21		more pronounced and visible than they are in the same	21	Q.	fuel tank you believe is not optimal.
22		view as they appear on the right rear side. And the	22	Α.	Correct.
23		burn patterns similar to the V patterns as you	23	0.	Okay. But you would agree that there's no evidence
24			24	Q.	
25		discussed earlier tend to originate, focus, and fall back to the origin location.	25		here that the fuel tank ruptured and caused a fire,
25		back to the origin location.	25		correct?
			1		
		Page 110			Page 112
1		So this general burn pattern on the rear of	1	Α.	Correct.
2		So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this	2	<b>A.</b> Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the
2 3		So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.	2 3	Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?
2 3 4	Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are	2 3 4	Q. A.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.
2 3 4 5	Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister	2 3 4 5	Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel
2 3 4 5 6	~	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?	2 3 4 5 6	Q. A.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a
2 3 4 5 6 7	~ А.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	~	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	~ А.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<b>A.</b> Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	<b>A.</b> Q. <b>A.</b>	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	<b>A.</b> Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. A. Q. A.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	<b>A.</b> Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that prevent debris from accumulating in that area?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.  So what is your defect theory as to the design that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. Q. A. Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that prevent debris from accumulating in that area?  No.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.  So what is your defect theory as to the design that actually caused this fire?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	<b>A.</b> Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that prevent debris from accumulating in that area?  No.  So debris continues to accumulate even though there is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. A. Q. A.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.  So what is your defect theory as to the design that actually caused this fire?  The design defect is the entrapment area between the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. Q. A. Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that prevent debris from accumulating in that area?  No.  So debris continues to accumulate even though there is a blanket?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.  So what is your defect theory as to the design that actually caused this fire?  The design defect is the entrapment area between the SCR and the next available surface that does not
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that prevent debris from accumulating in that area?  No.  So debris continues to accumulate even though there is a blanket?  Correct.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.  So what is your defect theory as to the design that actually caused this fire?  The design defect is the entrapment area between the SCR and the next available surface that does not self-clean, and let me further refer to that in the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that prevent debris from accumulating in that area?  No.  So debris continues to accumulate even though there is a blanket?  Correct.  Is your opinion as to the design defect related to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.  So what is your defect theory as to the design that actually caused this fire?  The design defect is the entrapment area between the SCR and the next available surface that does not self-clean, and let me further refer to that in the case of the front cover that we discussed earlier,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that prevent debris from accumulating in that area?  No.  So debris continues to accumulate even though there is a blanket?  Correct.  Is your opinion as to the design defect related to this tractor contingent on or include the fact that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.  So what is your defect theory as to the design that actually caused this fire?  The design defect is the entrapment area between the SCR and the next available surface that does not self-clean, and let me further refer to that in the case of the front cover that we discussed earlier, there is a gap under the cover facing groundways, such
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that prevent debris from accumulating in that area?  No.  So debris continues to accumulate even though there is a blanket?  Correct.  Is your opinion as to the design defect related to this tractor contingent on or include the fact that CNH included a blanket there?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.  So what is your defect theory as to the design that actually caused this fire?  The design defect is the entrapment area between the SCR and the next available surface that does not self-clean, and let me further refer to that in the case of the front cover that we discussed earlier, there is a gap under the cover facing groundways, such that if debris would fall in front of the SCR, it can
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that prevent debris from accumulating in that area?  No.  So debris continues to accumulate even though there is a blanket?  Correct.  Is your opinion as to the design defect related to this tractor contingent on or include the fact that CNH included a blanket there?  No.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.  So what is your defect theory as to the design that actually caused this fire?  The design defect is the entrapment area between the SCR and the next available surface that does not self-clean, and let me further refer to that in the case of the front cover that we discussed earlier, there is a gap under the cover facing groundways, such that if debris would fall in front of the SCR, it can fall through that area.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that prevent debris from accumulating in that area?  No.  So debris continues to accumulate even though there is a blanket?  Correct.  Is your opinion as to the design defect related to this tractor contingent on or include the fact that CNH included a blanket there?  No.  Do you think the presence of the blanket contributed	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.  So what is your defect theory as to the design that actually caused this fire?  The design defect is the entrapment area between the SCR and the next available surface that does not self-clean, and let me further refer to that in the case of the front cover that we discussed earlier, there is a gap under the cover facing groundways, such that if debris would fall in front of the SCR, it can fall through that area.  There's nothing to say that that fuel tank
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that prevent debris from accumulating in that area?  No.  So debris continues to accumulate even though there is a blanket?  Correct.  Is your opinion as to the design defect related to this tractor contingent on or include the fact that CNH included a blanket there?  No.  Do you think the presence of the blanket contributed to the inaccessibility of the area for cleaning?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.  So what is your defect theory as to the design that actually caused this fire?  The design defect is the entrapment area between the SCR and the next available surface that does not self-clean, and let me further refer to that in the case of the front cover that we discussed earlier, there is a gap under the cover facing groundways, such that if debris would fall in front of the SCR, it can fall through that area.  There's nothing to say that that fuel tank that's encircling the SCR could not have had the void
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	So this general burn pattern on the rear of the SCR appears to focus into that area from this view.  And that's different, and the burn patterns are different than the forward side of the SCR canister towards the front of the tractor?  Correct.  You mentioned that there's a blanket that goes around the SCR canister. Does that blanket encapsulate this area that you've circled?  Yes.  So if there's a blanket in that area, does that prevent debris from accumulating in that area?  No.  So debris continues to accumulate even though there is a blanket?  Correct.  Is your opinion as to the design defect related to this tractor contingent on or include the fact that CNH included a blanket there?  No.  Do you think the presence of the blanket contributed	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Correct.  The fuel tank ultimately did breach, but that was the result of an ongoing fire, fair?  Correct.  Okay. So the presence of the SCR next to the fuel tank is, although you may believe it's a less-than-optimal design, it didn't cause this fire?  Can you repeat the question?  The presence of the SCR canister next to the fuel tank, although you believe that less than optimal in design, did not cause this fire?  Correct.  So what is your defect theory as to the design that actually caused this fire?  The design defect is the entrapment area between the SCR and the next available surface that does not self-clean, and let me further refer to that in the case of the front cover that we discussed earlier, there is a gap under the cover facing groundways, such that if debris would fall in front of the SCR, it can fall through that area.  There's nothing to say that that fuel tank

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## Page 113 Page 115 If the fire started next to the inlet pipe and burned 1 0. How much gap is between the blanket and the surface of 0. 2 the SCR? 2 fuel in that area, would the blanket around the inlet 3 Less than two inches. 3 pipe have survived the fire? A. 4 0. Do you know how thick the blanket is? 4 A. I don't know. 5 5 A. No. Q. Do you know if it did survive the fire? 6 I don't know. 6 Have you looked at any design specifications for the Q. Α. 7 blanket? 7 0. The debris that was collected, that was marked as 8 A. No design specifications have been provided. 8 evidence by Nederveld, do you know where that debris 9 9 How do you know that there was a blanket that went was actually collected on the tractor? around that surface of the canister? 10 A. I believe from beneath the SCR canister. 10 I would have to assume so, because that's listed in 11 So between the canister and --11 Α. 0 the parts diagram, and exemplar tractors in an The floor area, or essentially the floor surface 12 12 A. 13 unburned condition have a similar blanket. 13 presented by the fuel tank. So your theory is that the gap between the surface of 14 And in this picture that we're looking at -- I think 14 0. 0. you still have it up on your computer, don't you --15 the SCR and the blanket allowed for the accumulation 15 16 of debris that did not self-clean? 16 the fuel tank would have gone under the canister 17 Correct. 17 itself? 18 And you believe the fire did not start on the forward 18 A. Correct. 19 side of the canister, but on the rear side of the 19 And was there a gap between the bottom of the canister 0. canister? 20 and the fuel tank? 2.0 21 A. Correct. 21 A. 22 And maybe you've already answered this, but I just 22 Q. Q. How big was that gap? 23 want to make sure. You can't say whether it started 23 I don't know. A. as a result of the heat from the inlet pipe or heat But it's your understanding that the debris that was 24 24 0. 25 from the surface of the SCR? 25 collected came from that area? Page 116 Page 114 Correct. 1 A. 1 A. Yes. 2 0. Do you know if the inlet pipe itself is encapsulated 2 0. Was it burned debris? 3 in some type of alternate blanket at that location, 3 A. where it goes into the SCR canister? So it's safe to assume the fire didn't go under the 4 4 0. There's an insulating blanket that surrounds the inlet 5 A. 5 canister? The area where the debris was recovered apparently did 6 6 A. pipe. 7 7 Do you have any criticism of the design of that not have sufficient oxygen to support combustion and 0. 8 insulating blanket that goes around the inlet pipe? 8 was not consumed in the fire, nor burned. 9 It does not secure nor affix to the insulating blanket 9 I'm going to hand you what we will mark as Exhibit 37. A. Q. 10 surrounding the SCR, so there's an abutment gap that 10 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION: 11 causes an exposure risk. 11 DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 37 12 12 Q. Do you know if debris actually accumulated in that 1:06 p.m. 13 13 gap? BY MR. ROBINSON: 14 I do not know. 14 This is a copy of a page from the operator's manual A. 15 Do you know, in the design of the blanket that goes 15 that's labeled CNH Flevo 000027. 16 around the inlet, do you know if it has panels that 16 You have reviewed this document in 17 are sewn together? 17 preparation for today, is that correct? 18 A. I don't know. 18 A. 19 0. Have you seen a picture of that blanket? 19 And you would agree that in the section titled "Safety 20 20 Rules - Fire Protection," there are instructions on A. Yes. 21 21 how to clean this tractor, is that correct? You just don't recall one way or the other? 0. 22 A. I don't recall. 22 A. There are general instructions, yes. 23 Do you know if the blanket that was around the 23 And there are instructions on how frequently to clean canister was consumed in the fire? 24 24 the tractor, correct? 25 I don't know. 25 Yes. A. A.

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Page 117
                                                                                                                             Page 119
                                                                             You do have an opinion, but you don't plan on offering
 1
          So you would agree that: At least once each day and
                                                                    1
                                                                        Q.
 2
          at the end of the day, remove all trash and debris
                                                                    2
                                                                             it at trial?
 3
          from the machine, especially around hot components
                                                                    3
                                                                        A.
                                                                             Correct.
          such as the engine, transmission, exhaust, and
 4
                                                                    4
                                                                        0.
                                                                             Is there a reason why you won't be offering the
 5
          battery, et cetera. That's what it instructs, is that
                                                                    5
                                                                             opinion that you just gave?
 6
          correct?
                                                                    6
                                                                             I believe as we were discussing it, you were asking if
 7
          Yes.
                                                                    7
                                                                             I was an expert in a particular area or an expert in
    Α.
 8
     0.
          And then later it states: More frequent cleaning of
                                                                    8
                                                                             this particular fashion of cleaning the machine, and
                                                                    9
                                                                             I'm not an expert in that fashion, though I would have
 9
          your machine may be necessary depending on the
10
          operating environment and conditions. That's the
                                                                   10
                                                                             an opinion.
11
          instruction, correct?
                                                                   11
                                                                                         So my opinion general would not be a
                                                                   12
12
    A.
          Yes.
                                                                             qualified opinion.
13
          And you don't have any criticism as to the frequency
                                                                   13
                                                                             Okay, that makes sense. So your opinions are limited
14
          with which CNH instructs operators to clean around hot
                                                                   14
                                                                             to the design itself of the unit and not necessarily
15
          components. Is that right?
                                                                   15
                                                                             the instructions that were provided?
16
    A.
          I do not.
                                                                   16
                                                                        A.
                                                                             The completeness of the instructions, correct.
17
          And would you agree that the SCR canister is a
                                                                   17
                                                                             Thank you for the clarification.
18
                                                                   18
                                                                                        Do you know whether the manual in this case
          component of the exhaust system?
19
    A.
                                                                   19
                                                                             requires the operator to have a fire extinguisher on
20
          And so do you believe that the instruction here
                                                                   20
     Q.
                                                                              the equipment?
21
          adequately instructs operators to clean around the
                                                                   21
                                                                        A.
                                                                             There should be a fire extinguisher on the equipment.
22
          SCR canister?
                                                                   22
                                                                             Is that because the manual instructs it or you just
                                                                        0.
                                                                   23
23
                                                                             believe that's good practice?
    A.
          No.
          And in what way do you not agree with that?
                                                                   24
                                                                             If we're examining the same exhibit, on the right-hand
24
     Q.
                                                                        A.
25
          The SCR canister strung by the fuel tank presents an
                                                                   25
                                                                             side the bullet point says: Always have a fire
                                                         Page 118
                                                                                                                             Page 120
          entrapment area, that in the general revealing of the
                                                                             extinguisher on or near the machine.
 1
                                                                    1
 2
          SCR canister by removing the front cover does not
                                                                    2
                                                                                         I believe that's good practice, and that's
                                                                    3
 3
          fully expose the entrapment areas, and with the
                                                                             sound farming practice.
          entanglement obstruction interaction with the
 4
                                                                    4
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             Do you know if it had one on the machine?
 5
          surrounding blanket may not readily clean from normal
                                                                    5
                                                                        Α.
                                                                             They did not.
          cleaning methods, and there may have been a further
                                                                             Do you have an opinion regarding whether the operator
 6
                                                                    6
                                                                        0.
 7
                                                                    7
                                                                             could have extinguished this fire if he had a fire
          instruction, make sure you rake behind components,
 8
                                                                    8
          make sure you evacuate this particular ash pit or
                                                                              extinguisher with him?
 9
                                                                    9
                                                                             I believe the fire could have been extinguished.
          collection point to remove.
                                                                        A.
10
                     So the truly crude example is when my wife
                                                                   10
                                                                             In general, do fires that are burning debris as the
11
          tells me to clean the house and I'm done, she starts
                                                                   11
                                                                             fuel, are they slow-progressing fires?
12
          over and does a different type of cleaning.
                                                                   12
                                                                        A.
13
                     So when you say "clean the machine,"
                                                                   13
                                                                        0.
                                                                             And slow relative to, say, a liquid-fueled fire, such
14
          kitchen clean or operating theater clean? That
                                                                   14
                                                                             as gasoline or diesel?
          distinction is not here, and kitchen clean is removing
15
                                                                   15
                                                                        Α.
16
          the chunks. So removing the chunks may be sufficient
                                                                             And so that slowness provides the operator or a
                                                                   16
                                                                        Q.
17
          for cleaning. That distinction is not offered in this
                                                                   17
                                                                             witness more opportunity to extinguish if they have
18
          instruction.
                                                                   18
                                                                             the right equipment to do that?
19
          And earlier I thought you were -- you testified that
                                                                   19
                                                                        A.
20
          you would not be offering any opinions as to the
                                                                   20
                                                                             Have you ever tried to clean a T8.390 behind the
                                                                        0.
21
          sufficiency of the instructions or warnings. Was I
                                                                   21
                                                                             SCR canister?
2.2
          mistaken earlier or ...
                                                                   22
                                                                        A.
23
          You were not mistaken earlier.
                                                                   23
                                                                             Do you know if it's possible to clean that area with
     A.
                                                                        0.
                                                                   24
                                                                             an air compressor and a wand?
24
     Q.
          Okay.
25
    A.
          Though I've offered it here.
                                                                   25
                                                                             I do not.
                                                                        A.
```

Pages 121-124

		Page 121			Page 123
1	Q.	Would you have to defer to an operator who actually	1		take to the field?
2		operates that piece of equipment about whether it is	2	A.	I don't know.
3		possible to clean behind the SCR canister with an air	3	Q.	Do you know if they had a wand that they could use in
4		compressor and wand?	4		cleaning the SCR canister?
5	A.	I would defer to a qualified condition, in that the	5	A.	I don't know.
6		operator may say, "This is how I clean the	6	Q.	Do you have any idea about whether Alfredo Barnal, the
7		SCR canister or around it." I would then further	7		operator of this particular tractor, expressed any
8		examine, did that result in cleaning.	8		concern about cleaning this tractor?
9	Q.	So if the operator says, "I'm able to clean around the	9	A.	I don't know.
10		SCR canister with an air compressor on a wand and I'm	10	Q.	You don't know if he was able to clean around the
11		able to get all of the debris out," would you have any	11		SCR canister with an air compressor, do you?
12		reason to doubt the operator?	12	A.	Obviously not. There's debris remaining.
13	A.	No.	13	Q.	Well, that may be a question of whether he did clean,
14	Q.	And if an operator says that they can clean around the	14		but the question is whether he felt it was possible
15		canister with a wand and are able to get all the	15		and easy to do; you don't know his opinion on that?
16		debris out, would you agree that your criticism of the	16	A.	I don't.
17		design at least to that operator would be moot?	17	Q.	If he in fact testified that he was capable of
18	A.	No, because within the same instruction it said that	18		cleaning completely around the SCR and removing the
19		cleaning may be in this first paragraph: More	19		debris, would you agree that your criticism of the
20		frequent cleaning of your machine may be necessary,	20		design is moot with respect to him?
21		depending upon the operating environment and	21	A.	Can you repeat the question?
22		conditions.	22	Q.	If Alfredo Barnal, the operator of this tractor, was
23		So they're offering once-per-day cleaning.	23		in fact capable of cleaning around the SCR canister
24		If we are in a very debris-laden environment and	24		with an air compressor and a wand, would you agree
25		there's continual collection within that compartment,	25		that your criticism of the design is moot with respect
		Page 122			Page 124
1		Page 122 more frequent than daily cleaning may need to be	1		Page 124 to Mr. Barnal?
1 2		- E	1 2	Α.	The state of the s
		more frequent than daily cleaning may need to be		<b>A.</b>	to Mr. Barnal?
2		more frequent than daily cleaning may need to be performed, and I'm not clear that an operator always	2	A.	to Mr. Barnal?  In the abstract, yes, but in the observation, again,
2 3		more frequent than daily cleaning may need to be performed, and I'm not clear that an operator always has an air compressor with him for each round of the	2	<b>A.</b> Q.	to Mr. Barnal?  In the abstract, yes, but in the observation, again, there's still debris remaining. So whether he was
2 3 4		more frequent than daily cleaning may need to be performed, and I'm not clear that an operator always has an air compressor with him for each round of the field or half-hour of operation to completely clean the SCR canister confines. Where if a design has no floor in it and allows debris to freely fall away,	2 3 4		to Mr. Barnal?  In the abstract, yes, but in the observation, again, there's still debris remaining. So whether he was capable, competent, or able to, it was not effective.
2 3 4 5		more frequent than daily cleaning may need to be performed, and I'm not clear that an operator always has an air compressor with him for each round of the field or half-hour of operation to completely clean the SCR canister confines. Where if a design has no floor in it and allows debris to freely fall away, this daily cleaning is perfectly sufficient, because	2 3 4 5	Q.	to Mr. Barnal?  In the abstract, yes, but in the observation, again, there's still debris remaining. So whether he was capable, competent, or able to, it was not effective.  Or he didn't do it?
2 3 4 5 6		more frequent than daily cleaning may need to be performed, and I'm not clear that an operator always has an air compressor with him for each round of the field or half-hour of operation to completely clean the SCR canister confines. Where if a design has no floor in it and allows debris to freely fall away,	2 3 4 5 6	Q. <b>A.</b>	to Mr. Barnal?  In the abstract, yes, but in the observation, again, there's still debris remaining. So whether he was capable, competent, or able to, it was not effective. Or he didn't do it?  Or he didn't do it.  So it doesn't necessarily mean the design is defective if he just didn't carry out what he said is fully
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8		more frequent than daily cleaning may need to be performed, and I'm not clear that an operator always has an air compressor with him for each round of the field or half-hour of operation to completely clean the SCR canister confines. Where if a design has no floor in it and allows debris to freely fall away, this daily cleaning is perfectly sufficient, because as fast as it falls into that cavity, it's evacuated	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. <b>A.</b>	In the abstract, yes, but in the observation, again, there's still debris remaining. So whether he was capable, competent, or able to, it was not effective. Or he didn't do it?  Or he didn't do it.  So it doesn't necessarily mean the design is defective if he just didn't carry out what he said is fully possible and easy to do?  Once again, the design, capturing and entrapping this
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q.	more frequent than daily cleaning may need to be performed, and I'm not clear that an operator always has an air compressor with him for each round of the field or half-hour of operation to completely clean the SCR canister confines. Where if a design has no floor in it and allows debris to freely fall away, this daily cleaning is perfectly sufficient, because as fast as it falls into that cavity, it's evacuated from the cavity. That is a very simple design approach.  And you would agree that the warning actually says to clean at least twice a day, right, at the beginning of the day, and let me rephrase it.  At least once each day and at the end of the day, remove all trash and debris. Is that right? Yes. So that's at least twice a day they require cleaning, or they instruct cleaning? They instruct cleaning. And then if the circumstances or conditions	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	In the abstract, yes, but in the observation, again, there's still debris remaining. So whether he was capable, competent, or able to, it was not effective.  Or he didn't do it?  Or he didn't do it.  So it doesn't necessarily mean the design is defective if he just didn't carry out what he said is fully possible and easy to do?  Once again, the design, capturing and entrapping this material, could be readily addressed by having no floor immediately beneath it so there's no area for debris to fall and entrap, thus obviating the need for daily or more frequent cleaning.  You agree, it's impossible to design a piece of farming equipment that requires no cleaning, right?  Of course.  So the operator still has to perform some cleaning functions, regardless of the design?  Correct.  And a manufacturer can do everything in its power to eliminate the accumulation of debris, but if the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q.	more frequent than daily cleaning may need to be performed, and I'm not clear that an operator always has an air compressor with him for each round of the field or half-hour of operation to completely clean the SCR canister confines. Where if a design has no floor in it and allows debris to freely fall away, this daily cleaning is perfectly sufficient, because as fast as it falls into that cavity, it's evacuated from the cavity. That is a very simple design approach.  And you would agree that the warning actually says to clean at least twice a day, right, at the beginning of the day, and let me rephrase it.  At least once each day and at the end of the day, remove all trash and debris. Is that right?  Yes.  So that's at least twice a day they require cleaning, or they instruct cleaning?  They instruct cleaning.  And then if the circumstances or conditions necessitate more frequent cleaning, then that may need to take place during the day?  Correct.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	In the abstract, yes, but in the observation, again, there's still debris remaining. So whether he was capable, competent, or able to, it was not effective.  Or he didn't do it?  Or he didn't do it.  So it doesn't necessarily mean the design is defective if he just didn't carry out what he said is fully possible and easy to do?  Once again, the design, capturing and entrapping this material, could be readily addressed by having no floor immediately beneath it so there's no area for debris to fall and entrap, thus obviating the need for daily or more frequent cleaning.  You agree, it's impossible to design a piece of farming equipment that requires no cleaning, right?  Of course.  So the operator still has to perform some cleaning functions, regardless of the design?  Correct.  And a manufacturer can do everything in its power to eliminate the accumulation of debris, but if the operator doesn't do his or her part to clean, then
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	A. Q. A. Q.	more frequent than daily cleaning may need to be performed, and I'm not clear that an operator always has an air compressor with him for each round of the field or half-hour of operation to completely clean the SCR canister confines. Where if a design has no floor in it and allows debris to freely fall away, this daily cleaning is perfectly sufficient, because as fast as it falls into that cavity, it's evacuated from the cavity. That is a very simple design approach.  And you would agree that the warning actually says to clean at least twice a day, right, at the beginning of the day, and let me rephrase it.  At least once each day and at the end of the day, remove all trash and debris. Is that right?  Yes.  So that's at least twice a day they require cleaning, or they instruct cleaning?  They instruct cleaning.  And then if the circumstances or conditions necessitate more frequent cleaning, then that may need to take place during the day?  Correct.  Okay. Do you know on this particular farm where this	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	In the abstract, yes, but in the observation, again, there's still debris remaining. So whether he was capable, competent, or able to, it was not effective.  Or he didn't do it?  Or he didn't do it.  So it doesn't necessarily mean the design is defective if he just didn't carry out what he said is fully possible and easy to do?  Once again, the design, capturing and entrapping this material, could be readily addressed by having no floor immediately beneath it so there's no area for debris to fall and entrap, thus obviating the need for daily or more frequent cleaning.  You agree, it's impossible to design a piece of farming equipment that requires no cleaning, right?  Of course.  So the operator still has to perform some cleaning functions, regardless of the design?  Correct.  And a manufacturer can do everything in its power to eliminate the accumulation of debris, but if the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q.	more frequent than daily cleaning may need to be performed, and I'm not clear that an operator always has an air compressor with him for each round of the field or half-hour of operation to completely clean the SCR canister confines. Where if a design has no floor in it and allows debris to freely fall away, this daily cleaning is perfectly sufficient, because as fast as it falls into that cavity, it's evacuated from the cavity. That is a very simple design approach.  And you would agree that the warning actually says to clean at least twice a day, right, at the beginning of the day, and let me rephrase it.  At least once each day and at the end of the day, remove all trash and debris. Is that right?  Yes.  So that's at least twice a day they require cleaning, or they instruct cleaning?  They instruct cleaning.  And then if the circumstances or conditions necessitate more frequent cleaning, then that may need to take place during the day?  Correct.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	In the abstract, yes, but in the observation, again, there's still debris remaining. So whether he was capable, competent, or able to, it was not effective.  Or he didn't do it?  Or he didn't do it.  So it doesn't necessarily mean the design is defective if he just didn't carry out what he said is fully possible and easy to do?  Once again, the design, capturing and entrapping this material, could be readily addressed by having no floor immediately beneath it so there's no area for debris to fall and entrap, thus obviating the need for daily or more frequent cleaning.  You agree, it's impossible to design a piece of farming equipment that requires no cleaning, right?  Of course.  So the operator still has to perform some cleaning functions, regardless of the design?  Correct.  And a manufacturer can do everything in its power to eliminate the accumulation of debris, but if the operator doesn't do his or her part to clean, then

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                                                                                                                            Page 127
1
     0.
          Regardless of the manufacturer and regardless of the
                                                                    1
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             But you would agree that at least as to the debris
2
          design?
                                                                    2
                                                                             under the canister, he could have seen that by opening
3
          Correct.
                                                                    3
                                                                             the front panel, correct?
    A.
4
    0.
          And maybe I'm just trying to understand your opinion.
                                                                    4
                                                                        A.
5
          Are you saying and testifying that regardless of
                                                                    5
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             And so with an air compressor and a wand, he would
6
          whether Alfredo was capable of cleaning around the
                                                                    6
                                                                             have been able to remove that debris from the
7
          canister, it was a design defect to allow for the
                                                                    7
                                                                             compressor regardless -- not the compressor, but the
          accumulation to occur in the first place?
8
                                                                    8
                                                                             canister, regardless of whether he could around the
9
                                                                    9
    A.
                                                                             back of it or not?
                                                                             I don't know.
          So in that circumstance, potentially, if he did not
                                                                   10
10
    Q.
                                                                        A.
11
          clean, even though he said he could and said he was
                                                                   11
                                                                             You don't know if he could -- I'm sorry.
                                                                        0.
12
          capable, you believe that there are two causes of this
                                                                   12
                                                                        A.
                                                                             In part, because the debris that's below the
13
          fire, is that correct? One being the design choice
                                                                   13
                                                                             SCR canister could have been compacted, compressed,
                                                                   14
14
          and the other being Alfredo's failure to clean?
                                                                             entangled in such a fashion that the example I would
    A.
15
          The defects, I believe, relate to the entrapment area,
                                                                   15
                                                                             use is you're trying to use the air wand to remove a
16
          the area that is generally inaccessible, requiring a
                                                                   16
                                                                             hay bale. I can remove sections of the bale, I can
17
          wand of some nature to clear. But in that particular
                                                                   17
                                                                             blow holes in it, but I can't get it all out of there.
                                                                   18
18
          fashion, you're cleaning blind. You're spraying
                                                                                        So if I'm attacking this with a wand and
19
          around an object that you can't see behind, and do you
                                                                   19
                                                                             I'm spraying around the bottom of it, and suddenly
20
          know that that's adequately cleaned, sufficiently
                                                                   20
                                                                             nothing else is coming out, an operator may interpret
                                                                   21
21
          cleaned, or nothing else is coming out. Because if
                                                                             that it's clean. They may not get down to see that in
22
          nothing else is coming out, that doesn't necessarily
                                                                   22
                                                                             fact they've got something compacted, that when they
23
                                                                   23
                                                                             attack it with a wand, they're actually wedging it in
          mean that it's clean.
24
                     And, once again, we have debris collected
                                                                   24
                                                                             there tighter.
25
          beneath the SCR canister which was right in front --
                                                                   25
                                                                             Doesn't the operator have an obligation to at least
                                                                        Q.
                                                                                                                            Page 128
                                                         Page 126
                                                                             look in the visible areas to see if the cleaning is
          is visible by the operator to clean. So if he's
1
                                                                    1
2
          capable and able to clean that, why do I still have
                                                                    2
                                                                             working?
3
          debris collected immediately beneath the SCR canister.
                                                                    3
                                                                        A.
                                                                             So the visible areas, again, would be from where the
          It's confounding to me if simply wand cleaning is
4
                                                                             operator's standing. It doesn't say get on your hands
                                                                    4
5
          capable of removing everything from that compartment.
                                                                    5
                                                                             and knees. And this particular bottom of the
6
    0.
          Well, the fact that debris under the canister was
                                                                    6
                                                                             SCR canister and the top surface of the floor of the
7
                                                                    7
          visible, doesn't that demonstrate that Alfredo didn't
                                                                             fuel tank are very near ground level. So they're not
8
          actually clean around the canister? He didn't do it?
                                                                    8
                                                                             readily visible to the casual operator and they're not
9
          We're back to the distinction, he got the chunks out,
                                                                    9
                                                                             visual to someone using a spray wand in that area.
    A.
10
          is that sufficiently cleaned, but what does this clean
                                                                   10
                                                                                        So it's, it's looking at your ankles.
11
          readily mean? Does it mean that you can wipe a white
                                                                   11
                                                                             That's about the area that we're talking about, is
12
          glove in there and not collect anything?
                                                                   12
                                                                             midcalf, is about how high off the ground this happens
13
                     I'm not clear the level of cleanliness is
                                                                   13
                                                                             to be. And if you're operating with a spray wand,
14
          conveyed in this simple instruction other than
                                                                   14
                                                                             viewing midcalf height or lower, I don't know that
                                                                   15
15
                                                                             that level of inspection is necessary for cleaning a
         And I'm not asking for your criticisms of the
                                                                   16
                                                                             tractor.
16
17
          instructions.
                                                                   17
                                                                             Do you believe that the operator is capable of
                                                                        Q.
                                                                   18
                                                                             cleaning over the transmission of the tractor?
18
    A.
          Correct.
19
          What I'm talking about is you stated that because
                                                                   19
                                                                        A.
20
          there is debris that was located under the SCR after
                                                                   20
                                                                             Is that area shielded or concealed that would prevent
                                                                        0.
21
          the fire, that demonstrates that Alfredo was unable to
                                                                   21
                                                                             the operator from cleaning in any way?
22
          clean sufficiently.
                                                                   22
                                                                        A.
23
                                                                   23
                                                                             Do you believe that the instructions that you've read
    A.
          Yes.
                                                                        0.
24
          That's the conclusion you've drawn, correct?
                                                                   24
                                                                             adequately instruct the operator to clean the
    Q.
                                                                   25
25
    A.
          Yes.
                                                                             transmission area?
```

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1 A. 1 0. Is it possible to do that? 2 Do you know if Alfredo cleaned over the transmission? 2 Obviously not. 0. A. 3 A. I don't know. 3 0. Why is it obviously not? 4 0. If the operator fails to follow the cleaning 4 A. We still have debris entrapment beneath the instructions at all, like they just don't even 5 SCR canister. 5 undertake cleaning at least twice a day, do you 6 6 Well, you don't know whether Alfredo actually Q. 7 believe that's a violation of the cleaning 7 attempted to clean it, though, right? 8 instructions? 8 A. Correct. 9 9 A. Yes. Q. So it's possible he just did not attempt to clean it, So the operator is not free to ignore the instructions 10 and that's why there's debris that's left accumulated 10 Q. 11 11 if they want to? there, correct? 12 12 Can you repeat the question? Correct, but I would assume that during the eighteen A. A. 13 Let me rephrase it. 13 hundred hours of operation, it would have been cleaned 14 14 at some point during its function. In your opinion, you believe it would be 15 inappropriate for an operator to disregard the 15 So it is possible to clean it to get it all out? 0. 16 instructions of the cleaning portions of the manual 16 A. I'm not clear whether it is or not. 17 and undertake some other cleaning schedule that the 17 Okay. I thought you offered the opinion that it is 18 18 operator feels is more appropriate? not possible to clean it all out. 19 I would agree. 19 Can you rephrase the question? A. A. 20 Sure. Is it possible to clean entirely around the 2.0 0. It would be inappropriate? 0. 21 A. It would be inappropriate. 21 SCR canister to get all the debris out? 22 Are there other non-visible areas of a T8.390 tractor 22 Yes. A. 23 23 that an operator needs to clean? The debris that was found after the fire, do you Q. 24 believe that debris had been accumulating in those 24 A. Yes. 25 What are some examples? 25 areas since hour number one? 0. Page 130 Page 132 An example would be the air filter. 1 A. 1 A. No. 2 How long do you believe that debris had been 0. So they need to clean the air filter, even though they 2 0. 3 can't see an air filter? 3 accumulating around the SCR canister? Correct. A. A. At least a year. 4 4 5 Q. And how do they clean the air filter? 5 0. And what's the basis for that? The crop debris that was there appeared to be somewhat 6 They would remove the access panel, the toolless wing 6 A. A. 7 7 nut, move the air cleaner, knock it out, and put it fibrous in nature, spindly, and not matching the work 8 8 back. that they were doing at the time, and the work they 9 9 were doing at the time really wasn't generating crop And the air filter you're talking about is adjacent to Q. 10 the SCR system? 10 11 Correct. 11 So in the year preceding that day, at least that that A. Q. 12 debris was accumulating, why did it not catch fire 12 0. What about components in the engine; do they need to 13 13 generally clean out debris that accumulates around the before that day? 14 engine compartment? 14 A. The issue with the ignition event is not a rigid, well-identified function. The combination of the 15 15 Α. And would there be components or areas of the engine 16 material that is in contact or available, the moisture 16 17 compartment that the operator cannot visibly see? 17 content at the time, the amount of air circulation 18 that's available, and any movement may all impact or 18 A. 19 19 Do you believe that's a defect, to have areas of the affect how this is operating. 20 engine compartment that are not visible that need to 20 One crude example would be in excavating a 21 21 be cleaned? sand pile. As you move material away, further away, 22 22 A. No. further away, you reach a point where it cascades and 23 Do you know how long it takes to clean around the 23 falls down. There's the entire possibility that we Q. 24 24 SCR canister sufficiently to get it all out? have some debris lodged within there, that the tractor 25 25 A. hit a bump and now we have a big clot of organic No.

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Page 133 Page 135 debris that suddenly falls against the side of the 1 A. I would agree. canister. So I have a large surface area now 2 And you would agree, though, that debris had been Q. 3 accepting heat from the canister to cause an ignition. 3 accumulating the entire time? Another condition may be a smolder 4 A. ignition, where I've got something in close proximity, 5 And that debris would have been dry corn and crop 5 0. not exactly touching, and tends to carbonize, becomes 6 6 material, correct? 7 darkened, singed, charred appearing. Though that's 7 A. From time to time, yes. 8 not a fire, it shows we have temperatures sufficient 8 So at least that condition would have been present at to cause local ignition. 9 9 various times, the presence of crop debris? 10 So we didn't have enough heat flux or 10 A. Yes. temperature at that time to cause continued ignition, 11 11 0. Only when they cleaned it out completely would the but there's evidence of a burning area. So I have to 12 12 crop debris have been gone, but otherwise there would 13 have some either dislodgement or contact that's to be 13 have been crop debris present in the vicinity of the 14 14 made in that immediate area due to some falling, SCR canister? 15 movement, shifting, hitting a bump, where the material 15 Yes. A. 16 suddenly falls within that area and contacts the 16 Was there anything unusual about that particular day 17 SCR canister. That's an explanation of why it 17 where it was excessively hot as compared to any other happened then and not previously. 18 18 day that they had used it during the summer? 19 The other is the debris that's immediately 19 Not to my knowledge. A. beneath the SCR canister is somewhat starved for 20 2.0 0. Was there anything unusual about the humidity levels 21 oxygen, in that the area immediately in the center, 21 to where it was excessively dry in comparison to other 22 there's no air circulation to that center area. It's 22 days that they had used the tractor? all around the edges. And around the edges we've got 23 23 Not to my knowledge. A. airflow, natural draft around the SCR canister going 24 24 Q. Was there anything in particular that was different 25 upward, so I have a lot of heat release, evacuation 25 that day, such that the moisture content of the crop Page 134 Page 136 from that area by the sweeping flow of air around it. 1 1 debris was lower than it had been on any other day? 2 So what's immediately beneath it is really 2 A. Not to my knowledge. 3 not at risk of starting a fire, though it is a hazard. 3 0. Is the basis for your opinion that the perfect storm But you don't believe the fire started immediately of variables came together on that day only, is the 4 0. 4 5 beneath --5 basis for that the fact that there just had not been a 6 I do not. 6 fire before that day? A. 7 7 -- the SCR canister? A. 8 I do not, which would explain why I can have debris 8 0. Is there anything else? A. 9 accumulate for a period of time and not start a fire 9 A. No. 10 10 Let me offer, returning to your comment 11 Because there's not enough oxygen? 11 earlier about a defect, and you used the example of a 0. 12 taillight; a taillight being defective doesn't affect 12 A. There's a combination of oxygen, heat flux, and 13 an engine fire. But a defect being present doesn't 13 airflow. Is it your opinion that this combination of variables 14 14 mean that the hazard or failure will continue or occur 0. 15 that lead to a fire would not have occurred in the 15 immediately. That defect can be present and is only 16 16 1802 hours of operation before the fire actually exercised at some point in the service life. 17 happened? 17 Sure, I understand that. And the defect's present and Q. 18 then it manifests at some later date? 18 A. Can you repeat the question? 19 Sure. This tractor had been in operation for 1802 19 A. Correct. 20 hours before the fire, is that correct? 20 Although it may be present the whole time? Q. 21 Yes. 21 Correct. A. A. Is it your opinion that the combination of variables 22 Q. 22 Q. Okay. And so what you're describing, though, is that 23 that allowed the fire to happen on that particular 23 it didn't manifest until these other variables came 24 day, that combination would not have existed at any 24 together on that particular day, right? 25 point during the 1802 hours before then? 25 Correct. A.

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Page 137 Page 139 1 0. And I guess my question is, can you say, without 1 A. No. 2 relying on the occurrence of the fire, can you say 2 Q. For instance, in shifting from Tier 4A to Tier 4B, did 3 that those variables did not come together at any 3 the equipment have to operate hotter? 4 other day previously? 4 A. I don't know. 5 You made a reference to the change or difference 5 A. No. 0. between the model involved in this fire and then later The only way you can say they didn't come together is 6 6 0. 7 because there was no fire, is that correct? 7 models that had a different design. What are the 8 A. Correct. 8 changes that you think are of note? 9 9 Do you know if -- well, do you know what activity they A. The exhaust is not routed through a compartment 0. 10 were actually undertaking that day? 10 surrounded by a plastic fuel tank. It looked like they were field cultivating. Okay. But again, the plastic fuel tank itself, the 11 Α. 11 0. 12 0. Is that an activity that they had done previously with 12 fact that it's a fuel tank is irrelevant to your 13 that tractor? 13 opinion as to causation of this fire. It's really I don't know. 14 14 just that there is a surface against which debris will A. 15 You don't have any reason to believe that was a unique 15 accumulate next to the canister. Is that correct? 0. 16 activity that they had only done that day? 16 There's a surface in which the debris will collect 17 No. 17 next to the canister in which the surface had special A. 18 protection included, as well, that aggravates the 18 Q. Do you know anything about the operation of the collection, the blanket, consuming the two-inch air 19 tractor during the day, like, for instance, what level 19 20 of RPMs they would have to operate at to do that 20 gap that's available. 21 cultivating? 21 So the insulation blanket consumes that 22 No. 22 available air gap to allow a lesser amount of debris A. 23 collecting to form a greater depth or greater hazard. 23 You don't know whether it's high or low or average? 0. It's high. You've got stuff stuck way in the ground, The alteration appears to be removing the 24 2.4 25 yeah, and you're pulling hard. 25 SCR canister from the side board of the vehicle, Page 138 Page 140 Okay, so it's a relatively high RPM level? passenger side, up on to the engine compartment under 1 Q. 1 2 It's a high RPM level, high load. 2 the hood, which is a dramatic movement, relocation, or Is it true that the cultivating of a field does not different SCR cannisters could certainly sit where the 3 0. 3 generate that much debris? original SCR canister is sitting for the Tier 4A 4 4 5 A. 5 configuration. You had several schematics that showed a different 6 And other tasks such as chopping silage would generate 6 0. 0. 7 7 more debris than cultivating a field? design. I believe we were looking earlier at 8 8 A. Exhibit 29. Does this show the different design that 9 9 Q. Do you know what level of testing CNH does before it you're talking about? 10 releases a new product to the market? 10 A. 11 11 So Exhibit 29, and it has -- the SCR canister is still A. 12 on the passenger side of the tractor, is that correct? 12 Q. Do you know if CNH has farms where they actually 13 13 operate these tractors in various capacities before A. 14 they're released to the public? 14 0. Where is the SCR canister? 15 I don't know. 15 A. The SCR canister is under the hood. Α. If you can turn to your actual report, I'd like to go 16 So what we're seeing here is the exhaust itself? 16 Q. 0. 17 through some of the comments. 17 Is the muffler, correct. A. You reference the difference -- or the fact 18 18 0. Muffler, okay. 19 that Tier 4A was introduced in 2011. What changed 19 A. Also of note, the air intake on this Genesis T8 model 20 between Tier 4A and Tier 4B as to the emission 20 is on the driver's side left, where on the T8.390 standard itself? 21 21 we're talking about, it's on the passenger side right. 22 A. I don't know. 22 0. And why does that --23 Do you know what effect those changes had on the 23 You're asking about differences in the assembly and A. 24 operating capacity or specifications of combustion 24 arrangement.

engines?

25

25

Q.

Do you believe that difference, having the air intake

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Page 141 Page 143 1 on the left as opposed to the right, would have made a 1 or other half of the egg. 2 difference in this case? 2 So I have a different situation, where 3 3 placing it in the hood area, anything that would A. 4 0. Do you believe that having the SCR canister under the 4 precipitate on to that can fall away freely and out 5 hood would have made a difference in this case? 5 into the engine compartment, where in the design that 6 6 we have here, surrounded in this entrapment area A. 7 Q. If it's under the hood, it still would need to be 7 around the fuel tank area, stuff that falls in through 8 encapsulated in some type of protective shielding, is 8 these small openings can accumulate, entrap, and still 9 9 not fall through the floor. that correct? 10 A. It's under the hood. 10 Do you know why the openings are there on top of the Q. So the hood would create that shielding in some ways? 11 11 0. SCR canister? 12 So let's offer the crude example where previously the 12 In part, for ventilation; in part, for thermal A. 13 SCR canister was situated where an umbrella was 13 expansion. 14 upside-down beneath the SCR canister, where now if I 14 0. So you've offered the opinion that that was a 15 place it under the hood, the umbrella is upright and 15 defective design that should not have had those 16 protecting the SCR canister. 16 openings, is that correct? 17 So that relocation serves two purposes. It 17 No. A. 18 removes it from a potentially-hazardous location, from 18 0. Okay. So you don't have an opinion whether it should 19 a fault in the plastic fuel tank surrounding it, 19 or should not have the openings? 20 causing a fuel-fed fire, and provides it protection 20 Α. I don't have an opinion. 21 under the hood that's already existed there. So I 21 The design defect opinion is that that area allows for 22 don't have to design a separate shield for it. It 22 entrapment --23 falls within the tractor hood. 23 Correct. A. -- next to the canister and the blanket on the fuel 24 Q. Now, the umbrella analogy, though, is a little 2.4 0. 25 incomplete, right? Because the design involved in 25 tank? Page 142 Page 144 this fire, there was a top on the shield, as well, 1 1 A. Correct. 2 correct? There was a top cover of the SCR canister, 2 0. Do you know if debris can accumulate on the 3 3 SCR canister in the new design? There was a cover that was not completely encompassing I do not know. 4 A. 4 A. 5 the openings, correct. 5 0. Do you have an opinion as to whether the SCR canister 6 6 0. It had some vents in it, right? needs to be cleaned even with the new design? 7 7 It had openings. A. I don't have an opinion. A. 8 0. Openings. So you've described basically the bottom 8 0. Do you know if all 360-degree surfaces of the canister 9 9 are visible from an operator who's trying to clean the half of an egg, an umbrella upside-down, but in 10 reality it had the top half of the egg, too, with some 10 canister in its current design? 11 openings? 11 They are not. A. 12 A. Offering that same example, crop debris precipitates. 12 0. And what portions are not visible? 13 13 Can I refer to this exhibit? Crop debris falls. Crop debris doesn't float, doesn't Α. 14 accumulate by static electricity in this particular 14 Q. This one? 15 case. 15 A. Exhibit Number 36, as we view this exhibit --16 So if I have a tractor traveling through 16 Let me back up. I was asking about the current 0. 17 the field in a cloud of farm debris, crop debris, and 17 design, and the picture you've got is the old design. 18 it's precipitating, falling on to the umbrella over 18 A. I'm sorry. 19 the engine compartment, anything that falls down will 19 That's okay. I just wanted to make sure we're talking 20 fall down and away from the SCR canister because it's 20 about the same thing. 21 protected. 21 So on the current design, do you know if 2.2 In the case of our incomplete egg now, if I 2.2 all 360 degrees are visible from an operator trying to 23 do have a gap, I do have an opening which does exist 23 clean the SCR canister? 24 in that area, whatever precipitates into that opening 24 I do not know. A.

can fall and collect on now the upside-down umbrella

25

25 Q.

Do you know if the design that you've described with

Pages 145-148

1		Page 145 the canister in the engine compartment would have been	1		Page 1 that tank, is that correct?
2		feasible and compatible with a Tier 4A emission	2	Α.	Yes.
3		standard?	3	0.	And that larger tank could cause you to move other
	7	The arrangement and location of the SCR canister under		Q.	
	Α.		4		components to other locations to allow for the large
5		the tractor hood would have been an option available	5	_	tank?
6	_	at the time production occurred.	6	Α.	Yes.
	Q.	Have you when you say it was an option that was	7	Q.	That front shield that is on the SCR canister on the
8		available, what do you mean?	8		T8.390, the one that can be removed, do you know how
	Α.	The canister and its function does not require a	9		it's actually removed?
0		particular orientation, up/down/left/right. The	10	A.	It's secured by Allen head screws into captive nuts.
1		canister can operate from the exhaust flow in any	11	Q.	Do you know how many screws?
2		location surrounding the tractor, whether it's on top	12	A.	I do not recall.
3		of a cab, whether it's in front of the radiator,	13	Q.	Do you have an opinion as to whether it is difficult
1		whether it's to either side of the vehicle. It's a	14		to remove that shield?
5		matter of routing exhaust from the engine through to	15		MR. CORETTI: Compared to what?
5		the SCR canister.	16	A.	With the aid of tools, it's not difficult to remove.
7		So the ability to place it within the	17	BY I	MR. ROBINSON:
3		confines of the hood is an option available at the	18	Q.	So if the operator has an Allen wrench, they can
)		time the tractor was constructed/designed/developed.	19		remove those bolts and take the shield off?
)		The issue is they're dealing with an SCR	20	A.	Yes.
		canister that is a commercial production item	21	Q.	Do you believe that in the context of designing
2		available for use in other equipment. So the	22		farming equipment, CNH should have made it easier to
3		configuration/size/shape may not be to the	23		remove that shield than what it was?
		manufacturer's liking, which later on as they	24	Α.	I would believe so.
5		developed Tier 4, they may be able to have a different	25	0.	You think they should have made it easier?
				χ.	
1		Page 146	1	Α.	
		configuration that fits more suitably within the	1 2	<b>A.</b>	Yes.
2	n	configuration that fits more suitably within the engine compartment hood.	2	<b>A.</b> Q.	Yes. And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was no
2	Q.	configuration that fits more suitably within the engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor	2 3		Yes.  And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was no difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that
. (	Q.	configuration that fits more suitably within the engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than	2 3 4		Yes.  And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was no difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?
} (	~	configuration that fits more suitably within the engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?	2 3 4 5	Q.	Yes.  And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was no difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.
	~ A.	configuration that fits more suitably within the engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.	2 3 4 5 6	Q. A.	Yes.  And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was no difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.
2. () 1. () 5. ()	<b>A.</b> Q.	configuration that fits more suitably within the engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. A. BY	Yes.  And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was no difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:
2 3 9 1 1 5 7 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	~ A.	configuration that fits more suitably within the engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q.  A.  BY 1  Q.	Yes.  And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was no difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?
	<b>A.</b> Q.	configuration that fits more suitably within the engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A. BY	Yes.  And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also
2 3 5 5 7 (3 3 3	а. Q. A.	configuration that fits more suitably within the engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q.  A.  BY 1  Q.	Yes.  And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need.
	<b>A.</b> Q.	configuration that fits more suitably within the engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different. How much different? In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.  That was a poor question. I was just talking about	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q.  A.  BY 1  Q.	And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have
22 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (	а. Q. A.	engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.  That was a poor question. I was just talking about capacity. Do you know how many gallons fit in the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q.  A.  BY 1  Q.	And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have toolless connections, interconnections, buckles,
22	а. Q. A.	engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.  That was a poor question. I was just talking about capacity. Do you know how many gallons fit in the fuel tank for the current model of the design that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q.  A.  BY 1  Q.	Yes.  And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have toolless connections, interconnections, buckles, overcenter levers, captive wing nuts, things of that
22 (12 (13 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14	а. Q. A.	engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.  That was a poor question. I was just talking about capacity. Do you know how many gallons fit in the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q.  A.  BY 1  Q.	And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have toolless connections, interconnections, buckles, overcenter levers, captive wing nuts, things of that nature, so that the operator can readily exit the
22 14 15 15 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	а. Q. A.	engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.  That was a poor question. I was just talking about capacity. Do you know how many gallons fit in the fuel tank for the current model of the design that you've referenced?  The Genesis T8?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q.  A.  BY 1  Q.	And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have toolless connections, interconnections, buckles, overcenter levers, captive wing nuts, things of that nature, so that the operator can readily exit the tractor, open a compartment, examine something, put
22 (14 (15 (15 (15 (15 (15 (15 (15 (15 (15 (15	A. Q. A.	configuration that fits more suitably within the engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.  That was a poor question. I was just talking about capacity. Do you know how many gallons fit in the fuel tank for the current model of the design that you've referenced?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q.  A.  BY 1  Q.	And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have toolless connections, interconnections, buckles, overcenter levers, captive wing nuts, things of that nature, so that the operator can readily exit the tractor, open a compartment, examine something, put
22	A. Q. A.	engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.  That was a poor question. I was just talking about capacity. Do you know how many gallons fit in the fuel tank for the current model of the design that you've referenced?  The Genesis T8?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q.  A.  BY 1  Q.	And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have toolless connections, interconnections, buckles, overcenter levers, captive wing nuts, things of that nature, so that the operator can readily exit the tractor, open a compartment, examine something, put back together, without the benefit of an Allen wrence.
2 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 5 6 7 7 7 7	Ω. Ω. Ω.	engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.  That was a poor question. I was just talking about capacity. Do you know how many gallons fit in the fuel tank for the current model of the design that you've referenced?  The Genesis T8?  Yeah, T8 Genesis.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q.  A.  BY 1  Q.	And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have toolless connections, interconnections, buckles, overcenter levers, captive wing nuts, things of that nature, so that the operator can readily exit the tractor, open a compartment, examine something, put back together, without the benefit of an Allen wrence.
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2	AQ	engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.  That was a poor question. I was just talking about capacity. Do you know how many gallons fit in the fuel tank for the current model of the design that you've referenced?  The Genesis T8?  Yeah, T8 Genesis.  I do not.  Do you know how many gallons fit in the T8.390 fuel tank?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. BY 1	And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have toolless connections, interconnections, buckles, overcenter levers, captive wing nuts, things of that nature, so that the operator can readily exit the tractor, open a compartment, examine something, put back together, without the benefit of an Allen wrence a crescent wrench, a socket wrench, an impact driver a screwdriver, a flashlight, and a pair of pliers.  Okay. Did this operator need all of those tools to
2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	A	<pre>configuration that fits more suitably within the engine compartment hood. Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390? It is different. How much different? In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within. That was a poor question. I was just talking about capacity. Do you know how many gallons fit in the fuel tank for the current model of the design that you've referenced? The Genesis T8? Yeah, T8 Genesis. I do not. Do you know how many gallons fit in the T8.390 fuel tank? I do not.</pre>	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A	And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  NO.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have toolless connections, interconnections, buckles, overcenter levers, captive wing nuts, things of that nature, so that the operator can readily exit the tractor, open a compartment, examine something, put back together, without the benefit of an Allen wrence a crescent wrench, a socket wrench, an impact driver a screwdriver, a flashlight, and a pair of pliers.  Okay. Did this operator need all of those tools to remove the shield from the canister?
2	A	engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.  That was a poor question. I was just talking about capacity. Do you know how many gallons fit in the fuel tank for the current model of the design that you've referenced?  The Genesis T8?  Yeah, T8 Genesis.  I do not.  Do you know how many gallons fit in the T8.390 fuel tank?  I do not.  Do you think that is a factor that might impact the configuration of the fuel tank in reference to other	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. BY 1 Q. A. Q. A. A.	And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have toolless connections, interconnections, buckles, overcenter levers, captive wing nuts, things of that nature, so that the operator can readily exit the tractor, open a compartment, examine something, put back together, without the benefit of an Allen wrend a crescent wrench, a socket wrench, an impact driver a screwdriver, a flashlight, and a pair of pliers.  Okay. Did this operator need all of those tools to remove the shield from the canister?  No.
11 15 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.  That was a poor question. I was just talking about capacity. Do you know how many gallons fit in the fuel tank for the current model of the design that you've referenced?  The Genesis T8?  Yeah, T8 Genesis.  I do not.  Do you know how many gallons fit in the T8.390 fuel tank?  I do not.  Do you think that is a factor that might impact the configuration of the fuel tank in reference to other components of the tractor.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A. BY 1 Q. A. Q. A.	And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was not difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have toolless connections, interconnections, buckles, overcenter levers, captive wing nuts, things of that nature, so that the operator can readily exit the tractor, open a compartment, examine something, put back together, without the benefit of an Allen wrence a crescent wrench, a socket wrench, an impact driver a screwdriver, a flashlight, and a pair of pliers.  Okay. Did this operator need all of those tools to remove the shield from the canister?  No.  Only needed the Allen wrench, right?  Correct.
2 2 3 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A	engine compartment hood.  Do you know if the fuel tank on the model tractor exhibited in Exhibit 29 is the same or different than the T8.390?  It is different.  How much different?  In the particular case of the passenger side, there's no opening, there's no cavity for the SCR canister to reside within.  That was a poor question. I was just talking about capacity. Do you know how many gallons fit in the fuel tank for the current model of the design that you've referenced?  The Genesis T8?  Yeah, T8 Genesis.  I do not.  Do you know how many gallons fit in the T8.390 fuel tank?  I do not.  Do you think that is a factor that might impact the configuration of the fuel tank in reference to other	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A.  Q. A.  Q.	And if the operator of this tractor said, "It was no difficult for me to remove those bolts," would that change your opinion?  MR. CORETTI: Form of the question.  No.  MR. ROBINSON:  And why is that?  From operating equipment in this fashion and also observing other people, if there are areas that need ready cleaning or access, it's more common to have toolless connections, interconnections, buckles, overcenter levers, captive wing nuts, things of that nature, so that the operator can readily exit the tractor, open a compartment, examine something, put back together, without the benefit of an Allen wrence a crescent wrench, a socket wrench, an impact driver a screwdriver, a flashlight, and a pair of pliers.  Okay. Did this operator need all of those tools to remove the shield from the canister?  No.  Only needed the Allen wrench, right?

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		Page 149			Page 151
1		that right?	1		the exhaust stream that leaves.
2	Α.	Correct.	2	Q.	Do you know or have you evaluated how other
3	٥.	Do you know if the operator of this particular tractor	3	~	manufacturers comply with the EPA emission standards?
4	~ .	kept an Allen wrench in the tractor?	4	A.	No.
5	Α.	I do not know.	5	Q.	Do you know whether CNH's use of this particular
6	•••	(Off the record at 1:49 p.m.)	6	Q.	system is consistent with other manufacturers's design
7		(Back on the record at 1:52 p.m.)	7		options?
8	DV M	R. ROBINSON:	8	A.	It is a more common system in use from other
9			9	А.	manufacturers, where they're injecting urea.
10	Q.	Given that you have not actually cleaned a T8.390	10	0	
11		around the SCR canister, would you have to defer to an	11	Q.	So CNH's system is common to what other manufacturers do?
		operator who actually does it as to whether it is			
12		difficult to accomplish?	12	A.	Yes.
13	A.	Yes.	13	Q.	Do you know how hot the skin temperature of the T8.390
14	Q.	And given that you haven't cleaned around an SCR	14		is at the location where the origin of the fire is, in
15		canister of a T8.390, would you have to defer to an	15	_	your opinion?
16		operator who actually cleans as to whether it takes a	16	A.	No.
17		long time, such that it would prevent the operator	17	Q.	Do you know, generally, what temperatures the outside
18		from cleaning according to the manual instructions?	18		skin surface of the SCR canister reach?
19	A.	Yes.	19	A.	No.
20	Q.	And if an operator said that he can clean the area	20	Q.	Would you agree that the skin surface temperature of
21		around the SCR canister and remove all of the debris,	21		the canister, and including a factor for the I'm
22		you would have to agree with the operator?	22		sorry, the reflective
23	A.	I would have to agree with the operator's	23	A.	Radiant.
24		interpretation that he's removed all the debris.	24	Q.	Radiant. I'm sorry, let me restart.
25	Q.	You have a paragraph in your report that describes the	25		Would you agree that the skin temperature
		Page 150			Page 152
1		EPA standards and the inclusion of selective catalytic	1		of the canister combined with some factor for the
2		reduction systems in order to comply with those	2		radiant increase in temperature would have to exceed
3		standards. Do you see that paragraph?	3		the ignition point of the crop debris for it to
4	A.	Yes.	4		ignite?
5	Q.	This applies to every manufacturer, right?	5	A.	Yes.
6	A.	Yes.	6	Q.	So to determine if the heat from the canister actually
7	Q.	And the process of reducing emissions, does that	7		ignited the debris, you need to understand, generally,
8		necessarily involve elevating temperatures of an	8		what the temperature of the skin of this canister is?
9		exhaust, if you know?	9	A.	Yes.
10	A.	There are methods that do use elevation of	10	Q.	Okay. Have you gathered any information to generally
11		temperatures, there are other methods that use	11		understand what that temperature is?
12		entrapment, but during some of those entrapment	12	A.	No.
13		systems, they do also elevate the temperature	13	Q.	So what is the basis for your conclusion that the heat
14		cyclically.	14		from the canister did in fact ignite the debris that
15	٥.	Okay. What does CNH's design do?	15		was adjacent to it?
16	A.	What this does is this introduces a urea formulation	16	Α.	Okay. The example of not only the exemplar tractor
17	-	into the exhaust stream to form the reduction of	17		pardon me, the tractor, subject tractor, there were
18		nitrous oxides.	18		two exemplar tractors that were examined by
19	Q.	So what does it do relative to temperature?	19		Mr. Wilson, one of which was involved in a fire and
20	Α.	So it is an exothermic reaction. It evolves heat, it	20		another one in which a fire was discovered and
21	•	gives off heat.	21		arrested, as well as the sample tractor, I believe,
22	Q.	It creates more heat?	22		that was at Burnips dealership, where there was crop
23	ұ. А.	That's an exothermic reaction; evolves heat, creates	23		debris in and around the SCR canister, which was
24		heat. So very similar to the catalytic converter on a	24		charred or discolored but not had not developed to
25		vehicle, the exhaust stream that enters is cooler than	25		a full combustion condition.
		one camage porton that cheers in cooler than			John W. Davis Overland Davis

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Page 153
                                                                                                                            Page 155
                So in four cases, four different tractors
1
                                                                    1
                                                                        A.
                                                                             Correct.
    of a similar configuration of the SCR canister
                                                                    2
                                                                             And the fact that a fire occurred doesn't mean that
2
                                                                        Q.
3
    surrounded by a plastic fuel tank with a shrouding
                                                                    3
                                                                             the SCR canister provided the heat to ignite debris,
    insulated blanket, we have cellulosic material that is
                                                                    4
                                                                             correct?
    either discolored from overtemperature, has contacted
                                                                    5
5
                                                                        A.
                                                                             Correct.
6
    the SCR canister, burned as an ember, ran out of fuel
                                                                    6
                                                                             Okay. So this fire does not prove that the canister
                                                                        0.
7
    and oxygen, and just simply extinguished itself, or
                                                                    7
                                                                             can provide sufficient heat to ignite debris, is that
8
    resulted in fuel-fledged combustion and consuming the
                                                                    8
                                                                             correct?
                                                                    9
9
    tank, the fuel, and the tractor itself.
                                                                        A.
                                                                             No.
10
                So from four examples we have not only the
                                                                   10
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             It's not correct?
                                                                             This doesn't prove it. This fire does not prove that.
11
    full-blown fire, but we have evidence of other items
                                                                   11
                                                                        Α.
    in the immediate area that have discolored from
12
                                                                   12
                                                                             That hypothesis is unproven.
13
    overheating.
                                                                   13
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             Okay. So we were talking about there were four, you
14
                                                                   14
                                                                             said there were four fires that give you the evidence
                So whether the temperature is 400, 500,
15
    600, or 800, is not the greater issue here, is we're
                                                                   15
                                                                             you need to establish that the canister can provide
16
    above the ignition temperature at the surface, and
                                                                   16
                                                                             sufficient heat to ignite debris.
17
    further, the canister, like a muffler, has a thermo
                                                                   17
                                                                             Correct.
                                                                        A.
    characteristic, where once you're at a steady state,
18
                                                                   18
                                                                             One was the fire involved in this case, which you just
19
    it's rejecting heat as rapidly as it's assuming heat.
                                                                   19
                                                                             said that alone can't be evidence to establish your
                So at idle let's say it's 300 C, okay? We
20
                                                                   20
                                                                             causation theory, correct?
21
     go into the field to work, maybe it gets up to 400 C.
                                                                   21
                                                                        A.
22
    So in that particular case, at idle we might have
                                                                   22
                                                                             You mentioned another fire on another piece of
                                                                        0.
                                                                   23
23
    something that's touching the surface and simply
                                                                             equipment that I believe Mr. Wilson investigated. Is
     smoldering, and once we get into the field, we have a
24
                                                                   2.4
                                                                             that right?
25
    further separation, and though that would have started
                                                                   25
                                                                             Yes.
                                                                        A.
                                                         Page 154
                                                                                                                            Page 156
          a fire, it's not contacting the SCR canister.
1
                                                                    1
                                                                             Do you know the name of that farm where that happened?
                                                                        0.
2
                     So back to the temperature at which this
                                                                    2
                                                                             Not offhand. My recollection from the fire event is
3
          occurs, if we're above 450 F, roughly, that's the
                                                                    3
                                                                             that the farmer did remove the cover physically,
          common combustion temperature for cellulosic material,
                                                                             without the aid of tools, to expose the area involved
4
                                                                    4
5
          wood, that can ignite, and if there's sufficient fuel
                                                                    5
                                                                             in fire and extinguish the fire before consuming the
6
          around there, that can foster into full-fledged
                                                                    6
                                                                             tractor.
7
                                                                    7
          combustion of fire.
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             So that --
8
                     So the issue is, is it at 300, is it 330,
                                                                    8
                                                                             That fire was discovered in progress in the debris
                                                                        Α.
9
          is it 375. What happens is we have a combustion -- a
                                                                    9
                                                                             surrounding the SCR canister, and the farmer, without
10
          heat-gaining exothermic reaction within there that
                                                                   10
                                                                             the aid of tools, tore the cover off the compartment
11
          begins proper operation around 200 C, which is close
                                                                   11
                                                                             to use a fire extinguisher to put the fire out, and
12
          to the ignition temperature of wood. Now, the tractor
                                                                   12
                                                                             that tractor then was further modified to completely
13
          has to operate under load, which is a greater thermal
                                                                   13
                                                                             remove the fuel tank from surrounding the SCR canister
14
          load on it, and we're injecting more and more urea.
                                                                   14
                                                                             and remove that collection point.
15
          So we have a greater heat output from this area.
                                                                   15
                                                                             Okay, so that fire --
                                                                        Q.
16
                     So that temperature's dynamic, you really
                                                                   16
                                                                             That is a second fire.
                                                                        A.
17
          can't say what it is, but I know it's above a
                                                                   17
                                                                             And I believe that is called the Heartland Dairies
                                                                        0.
18
          threshold, because I'm singeing things, I'm charring
                                                                   18
                                                                             fire, is that correct?
19
          things, and there's a fire that occurs.
                                                                   19
                                                                             I will accept that.
20
          Let's try to break down what you said. So, first of
                                                                   20
                                                                                        MR. CORETTI: Hoffland.
21
          all, you mentioned four fires. One of them is this
                                                                   21
                                                                                        MR. ROBINSON: What is it?
                                                                   22
22
          fire, right?
                                                                                        MR. CORETTI: Hoffland.
23
                                                                   23
                                                                                        MR. ROBINSON: Hoffland, I'm sorry.
    Α.
          Correct.
24
          And we've already talked about how the fact that a
                                                                   24
    Q.
                                                                        BY MR. ROBINSON:
25
          fire occurred does not mean that there's a defect?
                                                                   25
                                                                        0.
                                                                             Hoffland, does that sound familiar?
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Pages 157–160

#### Page 157 Page 159 1 A. 1 canister, is that correct? 2 2 Correct. And I believe you've seen pictures from that fire, is A. 3 that correct? 3 And because you can't explain it any other way, you've 0. 4 A. 4 concluded that it had to be heat transfer that caused 5 that fire? 5 0. Okay. Let me ask you about that. The operator gets off the tractor and observes a fire that he removes 6 Yes. 6 A. 7 the shield and he's able to extinguish in that area. 7 0. But again, the inability to explain a fire any other 8 correct? 8 way is not evidence itself of heat transfer actually 9 9 A. Yes. causing a fire, correct? You still have to show How do you know that the canister -- the heat from the 10 independent evidence that the canister reaches 10 Q. canister caused that fire? 11 temperatures sufficient to ignite the debris, correct? 11 12 A. I did not investigate that fire, so I can't say a 12 Can you repeat the question? A. 13 truly determining cause. However, as leaving the 13 Sure. You mentioned multiple other options, like a 14 factory, there should be nothing combustible in that 14 potential electrical fire, you talked about maybe a 15 area. As leaving the factory and looking at parts 15 manufacturing defect involved in the insulating 16 diagrams, there are no electrical components that 16 blanket, and you stated that you can't explain the 17 travel through that cavity. 17 presence of the fire in the Hoffland Farms case any 18 Another possibility exists, though I don't 18 other way except heat transfer from the canister to 19 know, whether in fact the insulation blanket was 19 the debris. Is that right? 20 defective/malformed/improperly installed that caused a 2.0 A. Yes. 21 further issue. I don't know that. Which would have 21 But we already agreed that the inability to explain a 22 voided the design intent but created an assembly 22 fire any other way is not, in and of itself, 23 23 defect. scientific evidence that a particular cause actually The fuel present is crop debris. Crop 24 24 led to a fire. Right? 25 debris was on fire. Within that compartment, what is 25 Correct. Α. Page 158 Page 160 capable of adding heat to the crop debris, it's not 1 1 Q. You still have to have independent evidence that a 2 the plastic fuel tank, it's not the fuel in the tank, 2 cause of a fire is plausible and possible in this 3 it's not the blanket. None of those are active 3 situation. Correct? components. The next logical and associated object is Yes. 4 4 A. 5 the SCR canister, which has an exothermic, 5 0. And so in this case, with heat transfer, you need to 6 heat-rejecting operation occurring within it. 6 have independent evidence that the transfer -- that 7 7 So that, that is now proximity. So I have the surface itself can get hot enough to ignite 8 8 a fire that's consumed one tractor. I have a fire debris. Is that right? 9 that's discovered in proximity. So we have two 9 A. Okay, yes. 10 And would you agree that the occurrence of the fire in 10 0. 11 Well, let's hold on for a second. We just talked 11 Hoffland Dairy and the inability to explain that fire Q. 12 about how the fact that a fire occurred on this 12 any other way is not independent evidence that the 13 tractor does not by itself prove that the canister 13 canister gets hot enough to ignite debris? 14 gets hot enough to ignite debris, right? 14 A. I would agree. 15 15 Okay. So do you have any independent evidence to Α. Q. And that's the only question we're talking about right establish that the canister can get hot enough to 16 Q. 16 17 now, is can the canister get hot enough to ignite 17 ignite debris? 18 Not until the next fire. 18 debris. A. 19 A. Yes. 19 0. Okay. So what happened, what was the next fire? 20 20 A. So a different vehicle, same configuration, which 0. So the fire on the New Flevo Dairy tractor does not 21 21 would be the Burnips vehicle, which is the loaner prove that, correct? tractor, which did not have a fire but the SCR 22 A. Correct. 2.2 23 It sounds like you're saying on the Hoffland Farms 23 compartment was opened and crop debris in that Q. 24 24 immediate area in close proximity to the SCR canister fire, that you can't explain the ignition of that crop 25 debris any other way except heat transfer from the 25 was charred. Charring requires temperatures

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	Page 161			Page 163
1	sufficient to ignite. So now I have an independent,	1		different vehicles, in the same configuration.
2	extemporaneous physical artifact that says at some	2	Q.	Respectfully, I think we're still dealing with the
3	point in time the temperature for this particular unit	3		same issue in each of the three. It's the inability
4	was above the combustion temperature of the fuel.	4		to explain the charring through other means, is the
5	So I have, I have a fire that occurred, I	5		only evidence you have that the canister caused the
6	have another fire that occurred and was arrested in	6		charring.
7	this same area, and now I have a third evidence of	7	A.	The only heat-providing object in that compartment is
8	combustion without a fire in close proximity to the	8		the SCR canister.
9	surface of the SCR canister, which leaves a witness of	9	Q.	And what is the evidence that the canister can provide
10	a charred product confirming that I have temperatures	10		enough heat to char the debris?
11	exceeding the ignition temperature.	11	A.	The charred debris itself.
12	So I don't have, I don't have a single test	12	Q.	Which we already talked about how the occurrence of a
13	on a single tractor, but I have multiple tractors that	13		fire is not evidence that the canister is hot enough
14	are exhibiting the same type of characteristic that	14		to cause the fire.
15	says this surface is hot enough to support combustion.	15	A.	We didn't have a fire. Where there's charred debris,
16	And what that value is is not important, because I	16		there's no fire.
17	have to be above the ignition temperature. Whether	17	Q.	But isn't the same thing true, that the occurrence of
18	I'm above it by ten, forty, or two hundred doesn't	18		charred debris is not evidence that the debris was
19	matter. I'm above that threshold.	19		charred by the canister?
20	So the issue is we didn't investigate that	20	A.	That's not entirely true, because the charred debris
21	specific event as an independent fire investigation,	21		that we're discovering is not a limited amount of
22	but in observing these multiple occasions, we're	22		debris. It's not in a particular area. It is
23	coming back to because this is occurring in the same	23		immediately surrounding and in close proximity to the
24	area from the same conditions, and we've seen it fully	24		SCR canister, and not in only one area. It's around
25	involved, we've seen it arrested, and we've seen it	25		the SCR canister.
1				
	Page 162			Daga 164
1	Page 162 before it started. You never see that in true fire	1		Page 164 So it's like everyone's looking at the sun.
	before it started. You never see that in true fire			So it's like everyone's looking at the sun.
1 2 3	before it started. You never see that in true fire investigation. You never see that.	1 2 3		So it's like everyone's looking at the sun.  Everyone's tan from this way. Everyone's tanning this
2	before it started. You never see that in true fire investigation. You never see that.	2		So it's like everyone's looking at the sun.  Everyone's tan from this way. Everyone's tanning this way because the heat lamp is in front of them. So
2 3	before it started. You never see that in true fire investigation. You never see that.  Q. So how do you know that the debris was singed from	2 3		So it's like everyone's looking at the sun.  Everyone's tan from this way. Everyone's tanning this way because the heat lamp is in front of them. So that pattern in conjunction with the charring is what
2 3 4	<ul><li>before it started. You never see that in true fire investigation. You never see that.</li><li>Q. So how do you know that the debris was singed from heat from the canister?</li><li>A. The debris was sitting in front of the canister, so</li></ul>	2 3 4		So it's like everyone's looking at the sun.  Everyone's tan from this way. Everyone's tanning this way because the heat lamp is in front of them. So
2 3 4 5	before it started. You never see that in true fire investigation. You never see that.  Q. So how do you know that the debris was singed from heat from the canister?  A. The debris was sitting in front of the canister, so  Q. Okay. How do you know that the because you can't	2 3 4 5	0.	So it's like everyone's looking at the sun.  Everyone's tan from this way. Everyone's tanning this way because the heat lamp is in front of them. So that pattern in conjunction with the charring is what demonstrates the radiant heat, and any contact that's
2 3 4 5 6	before it started. You never see that in true fire investigation. You never see that.  Q. So how do you know that the debris was singed from heat from the canister?  A. The debris was sitting in front of the canister, so  Q. Okay. How do you know that the because you can't explain it any other way, right?	2 3 4 5 6	Q.	So it's like everyone's looking at the sun.  Everyone's tan from this way. Everyone's tanning this way because the heat lamp is in front of them. So that pattern in conjunction with the charring is what demonstrates the radiant heat, and any contact that's made is from that SCR canister.  But doesn't it also come down to you have eliminated
2 3 4 5 6 7	before it started. You never see that in true fire investigation. You never see that.  Q. So how do you know that the debris was singed from heat from the canister?  A. The debris was sitting in front of the canister, so  Q. Okay. How do you know that the because you can't explain it any other way, right?  A. There's no evidence of fire entering into the	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q.	So it's like everyone's looking at the sun.  Everyone's tan from this way. Everyone's tanning this way because the heat lamp is in front of them. So that pattern in conjunction with the charring is what demonstrates the radiant heat, and any contact that's made is from that SCR canister.  But doesn't it also come down to you have eliminated other possible causes of the charred debris, cigarette
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Pages 165–168

					1 uges 103 100
1		Page 165 black halo, is pointing to the SCR canister.	1	A.	Page 167
2		So we have charred material. We have to be	2	Q.	If the testing of the canister during operation
3		above ignition temperature at some point in time.	3	Q.	reaches 200 degrees Celsius, is that sufficient to
4		Could have been last week, could have been five	4		ignite crop debris, corn crop debris?
5		minutes ago, but at some point in time in operation,	5	Α.	No.
6		the collected debris was exposed to temperatures	6	0.	So you would in order for your theory to be
7		sufficient to sponsor combustion.	7	Q.	correct, that the cause of each of these levels of
8	DV M	R. ROBINSON:	8		fire to have been the surface temperature of the
9			9		canister, it would need to be above 200 Celsius?
	Q.	Okay. Wouldn't a better piece of evidence to		2	
10		establish that that can actually cause ignition of	10	<b>A.</b>	Yes.
11		crop debris, wouldn't a better piece of evidence be	11	Q.	Do you have a threshold at which you believe it is
12		actually testing data to show how hot the surface of	12		possible to ignite crop debris in Celsius?
13		the SCR gets during operation?	13	A.	I don't recall quickly.
14	Α.	Yes.	14	Q.	I'm sorry?
15	Q.	And if I told you the surface temperature of the	15	A.	I don't recall quickly. I do, but I'm not recalling
16		SCR canister reaches 100 degrees Farenheit during	16	•	it right now.
17		operation, you would agree with me that the canister	17	Q.	Do you believe that it's possible to ignite crop
18	_	could not ignite debris?	18		debris if a surface is producing heat at 195 degrees
19	A.	I would disagree with you that it reaches a hundred	19		Farenheit?
20		degrees. I'd ask for your testing results.	20	A.	No.
21	Q.	No, I just said if it reached 100 degrees Farenheit,	21	Q.	Have you ever heard of a process called pyrolysis?
22		you would have to agree that that demonstrates the	22	A.	Yes.
23		canister could not have ignited debris?	23	Q.	What is that?
24	A.	The tractor wasn't running if it's a hundred degrees	24	A.	That's the long-term, low-level heating of a
25		Farenheit.	25		combustible material to drive off volatiles and
		Page 166			Page 168
1	Q.	Page 166 I understand.	1		Page 168 suppress the ignition temperature.
1 2	Q. <b>A.</b>		1 2	Q.	
	~	I understand.		Q.	suppress the ignition temperature.
2	A.	I understand.  That's a poor example.	2	Q.	suppress the ignition temperature.  How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make
2 3	A.	I understand.  That's a poor example.  I'm trying to draw I'm trying to talk in well,	2 3	Q. A.	suppress the ignition temperature.  How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make to the ignition temperature of corn? How low can it
2 3 4	A.	I understand.  That's a poor example.  I'm trying to draw I'm trying to talk in well, let me ask it again.	2 3 4		suppress the ignition temperature.  How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make to the ignition temperature of corn? How low can it drop it?
2 3 4 5	A.	I understand.  That's a poor example.  I'm trying to draw I'm trying to talk in well, let me ask it again.  If it's 150 degrees Farenheit, and I told	2 3 4 5	A.	suppress the ignition temperature.  How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make to the ignition temperature of corn? How low can it drop it?  I believe 150 C.
2 3 4 5 6	A.	I understand.  That's a poor example.  I'm trying to draw I'm trying to talk in well, let me ask it again.  If it's 150 degrees Farenheit, and I told you that was the operating temperature of the skin	2 3 4 5 6	A.	suppress the ignition temperature.  How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make to the ignition temperature of corn? How low can it drop it?  I believe 150 C.  So if the corn material is exposed to heat for long
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<b>A.</b> Q.	I understand.  That's a poor example.  I'm trying to draw I'm trying to talk in well, let me ask it again.  If it's 150 degrees Farenheit, and I told you that was the operating temperature of the skin surface of the SCR canister, you would agree that could not ignite crop debris?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A. Q.	suppress the ignition temperature.  How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make to the ignition temperature of corn? How low can it drop it?  I believe 150 C.  So if the corn material is exposed to heat for long enough, it could eventually ignite at 150 C?  That's the claim, yes.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	I understand.  That's a poor example.  I'm trying to draw I'm trying to talk in well, let me ask it again.  If it's 150 degrees Farenheit, and I told you that was the operating temperature of the skin surface of the SCR canister, you would agree that could not ignite crop debris?  I would agree.  And it could not char the crop debris?  I would agree.  So in order to prove your hypothesis, wouldn't a better piece of evidence be the actual operating temperature of the canister?  Yes.  Have you conducted any testing to determine that?  No.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make to the ignition temperature of corn? How low can it drop it?  I believe 150 C.  So if the corn material is exposed to heat for long enough, it could eventually ignite at 150 C?  That's the claim, yes.  Are you doing conversions?  Yes.  I have to do conversions in Can I return to the question earlier?  Sure. What question are we The ignition temperature at which I would expect cellulosic materials to ignite.  Oh, okay. What is that?  We offered that it was 200 degrees. I said no. I
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	I understand.  That's a poor example.  I'm trying to draw I'm trying to talk in well, let me ask it again.  If it's 150 degrees Farenheit, and I told you that was the operating temperature of the skin surface of the SCR canister, you would agree that could not ignite crop debris?  I would agree.  And it could not char the crop debris?  I would agree.  So in order to prove your hypothesis, wouldn't a better piece of evidence be the actual operating temperature of the canister?  Yes.  Have you conducted any testing to determine that?  No.  Have you researched on the internet whether there is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make to the ignition temperature of corn? How low can it drop it?  I believe 150 C.  So if the corn material is exposed to heat for long enough, it could eventually ignite at 150 C?  That's the claim, yes.  Are you doing conversions?  Yes.  I have to do conversions in  Can I return to the question earlier?  Sure. What question are we  The ignition temperature at which I would expect cellulosic materials to ignite.  Oh, okay. What is that?  We offered that it was 200 degrees. I said no. I would offer approximately 240 degrees C, with the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	I understand.  That's a poor example.  I'm trying to draw I'm trying to talk in well, let me ask it again.  If it's 150 degrees Farenheit, and I told you that was the operating temperature of the skin surface of the SCR canister, you would agree that could not ignite crop debris?  I would agree.  And it could not char the crop debris?  I would agree.  So in order to prove your hypothesis, wouldn't a better piece of evidence be the actual operating temperature of the canister?  Yes.  Have you conducted any testing to determine that?  No.  Have you researched on the internet whether there is any such testing out there?  No.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Suppress the ignition temperature.  How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make to the ignition temperature of corn? How low can it drop it?  I believe 150 C.  So if the corn material is exposed to heat for long enough, it could eventually ignite at 150 C?  That's the claim, yes.  Are you doing conversions?  Yes.  I have to do conversions in Can I return to the question earlier?  Sure. What question are we The ignition temperature at which I would expect cellulosic materials to ignite. Oh, okay. What is that?  We offered that it was 200 degrees. I said no. I would offer approximately 240 degrees C, with the condition I would consider that crop debris is vulnerable to ignition.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	I understand.  That's a poor example.  I'm trying to draw I'm trying to talk in well, let me ask it again.  If it's 150 degrees Farenheit, and I told you that was the operating temperature of the skin surface of the SCR canister, you would agree that could not ignite crop debris?  I would agree.  And it could not char the crop debris?  I would agree.  So in order to prove your hypothesis, wouldn't a better piece of evidence be the actual operating temperature of the canister?  Yes.  Have you conducted any testing to determine that?  No.  Have you researched on the internet whether there is any such testing out there?  No.  Have you asked your attorney whether he has possession	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make to the ignition temperature of corn? How low can it drop it?  I believe 150 C.  So if the corn material is exposed to heat for long enough, it could eventually ignite at 150 C?  That's the claim, yes.  Are you doing conversions?  Yes.  I have to do conversions in Can I return to the question earlier?  Sure. What question are we The ignition temperature at which I would expect cellulosic materials to ignite. Oh, okay. What is that?  We offered that it was 200 degrees. I said no. I would offer approximately 240 degrees C, with the condition I would consider that crop debris is vulnerable to ignition.  So above that it would potentially ignite, below that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	I understand.  That's a poor example.  I'm trying to draw I'm trying to talk in well, let me ask it again.  If it's 150 degrees Farenheit, and I told you that was the operating temperature of the skin surface of the SCR canister, you would agree that could not ignite crop debris?  I would agree.  And it could not char the crop debris?  I would agree.  So in order to prove your hypothesis, wouldn't a better piece of evidence be the actual operating temperature of the canister?  Yes.  Have you conducted any testing to determine that?  No.  Have you researched on the internet whether there is any such testing out there?  No.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Suppress the ignition temperature.  How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make to the ignition temperature of corn? How low can it drop it?  I believe 150 C.  So if the corn material is exposed to heat for long enough, it could eventually ignite at 150 C?  That's the claim, yes.  Are you doing conversions?  Yes.  I have to do conversions in  Can I return to the question earlier?  Sure. What question are we  The ignition temperature at which I would expect cellulosic materials to ignite.  Oh, okay. What is that?  We offered that it was 200 degrees. I said no. I would offer approximately 240 degrees C, with the condition I would consider that crop debris is vulnerable to ignition.  So above that it would potentially ignite, below that it can't ignite?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	I understand.  That's a poor example.  I'm trying to draw I'm trying to talk in well, let me ask it again.  If it's 150 degrees Farenheit, and I told you that was the operating temperature of the skin surface of the SCR canister, you would agree that could not ignite crop debris?  I would agree.  And it could not char the crop debris?  I would agree.  So in order to prove your hypothesis, wouldn't a better piece of evidence be the actual operating temperature of the canister?  Yes.  Have you conducted any testing to determine that?  No.  Have you researched on the internet whether there is any such testing out there?  No.  Have you asked your attorney whether he has possession of any such testing?  No.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Suppress the ignition temperature.  How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make to the ignition temperature of corn? How low can it drop it?  I believe 150 C.  So if the corn material is exposed to heat for long enough, it could eventually ignite at 150 C?  That's the claim, yes.  Are you doing conversions?  Yes.  I have to do conversions in  Can I return to the question earlier?  Sure. What question are we  The ignition temperature at which I would expect cellulosic materials to ignite.  Oh, okay. What is that?  We offered that it was 200 degrees. I said no. I would offer approximately 240 degrees C, with the condition I would consider that crop debris is vulnerable to ignition.  So above that it would potentially ignite, below that it can't ignite?  So cellulosic material can ignite at about 240 C and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	I understand.  That's a poor example.  I'm trying to draw I'm trying to talk in well, let me ask it again.  If it's 150 degrees Farenheit, and I told you that was the operating temperature of the skin surface of the SCR canister, you would agree that could not ignite crop debris?  I would agree.  And it could not char the crop debris?  I would agree.  So in order to prove your hypothesis, wouldn't a better piece of evidence be the actual operating temperature of the canister?  Yes.  Have you conducted any testing to determine that?  No.  Have you researched on the internet whether there is any such testing out there?  No.  Have you asked your attorney whether he has possession of any such testing?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Suppress the ignition temperature.  How much difference does the process of pyrolysis make to the ignition temperature of corn? How low can it drop it?  I believe 150 C.  So if the corn material is exposed to heat for long enough, it could eventually ignite at 150 C?  That's the claim, yes.  Are you doing conversions?  Yes.  I have to do conversions in  Can I return to the question earlier?  Sure. What question are we  The ignition temperature at which I would expect cellulosic materials to ignite.  Oh, okay. What is that?  We offered that it was 200 degrees. I said no. I would offer approximately 240 degrees C, with the condition I would consider that crop debris is vulnerable to ignition.  So above that it would potentially ignite, below that it can't ignite?

Pages 169–172

					1 4 2 5 10 7 1 7 2
1		Page 169 longer for the fire to occur or a shorter period of	1		Page 171 material in your file, but it may have been
2		time, and increasing the temperature would tend to	2		Dr. Smith's.
		shorten the time before fire would occur.	3	7	So Dr. Smith would have researched this and he would
3			-	A.	
4		The event sponsored by a suppressed	4		have acquired this particular document.
5		ignition temperature for pyrolysis to occur is a	5	Q.	And in the report it states that: The Manufacturers
6		long-term cooking and baking operation that tends,	6		of Emission Controls Association cites the thermal
7		again, to drive the volatiles out, and I believe it's	7		operating range of SCR catalysts to be approximately
8		been claimed that temperatures of the order of 150 C	8		250 to 450 degrees Celsius.
9		are sufficient to cause ignition of pyrolyzed	9		Do you see that in the report? I'm sorry,
10		material.	10		if you need to take your time and flip through, that's
11	Q.	And what is the source of that? You said it's been	11		fine.
12		claimed. Who's claimed that?	12	A.	Let me find it
13	A.	My general recollection is looking in fire	13	Q.	No-no, this is in your report, not in the MECA report.
14		investigation reports and studies done by others. I	14	A.	You're on page?
15		don't have a particular citation to offer for that.	15	Q.	1, I believe. Actually, the first paragraph on
16		It's anecdotal information in reviewing documents.	16		page 2, I'm sorry, at the very top.
17	Q.	Do you believe that the material that was around this	17	A.	Yeah.
18		SCR canister had undergone pyrolysis?	18	Q.	Okay. The statement is: MECA cites the thermal
19	A.	I don't have an opinion on that.	19		operating range of temperature of SCR catalysts to be
20	Q.	Do you have an opinion at which let me restart	20		approximately 250 to 450 degrees Celsius.
21		that.	21		Do you see that?
22		Do you have an opinion of the temperature	22	A.	Yes.
23		at which this material around this SCR canister could	23	0.	Do you know if that is in reference to the internal
24		have ignited?	24	~	gas temperature inside the catalyst?
25	Α.	I believe this material would ignite of the order of	25	A.	Yes, it is.
1		Page 170			Page 172
1		240 degrees C.	1	Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the
2	Q.	<b>240 degrees C.</b> Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was	1 2	~	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?
2 3	Q.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it	1 2 3	Α.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.
2 3 4		240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?	1 2 3 4	~	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a
2 3 4 5	A.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.	1 2 3 4 5	Α.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat,
2 3 4 5 6		<pre>240 degrees C. Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite? I would not. So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and</pre>	1 2 3 4 5 6	Α.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as
2 3 4 5 6 7	A.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	<b>A.</b> Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<b>A.</b> Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<b>A.</b> Q.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A. Q.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	<b>A.</b> Q.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. Q. A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. Q. A. Q.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. Q. A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. Q.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?  Yes.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. Q. A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.  There's insulative layers that would have separated
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. Q. A. Q.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?  Yes.  And if the operating temperature of the SCR canister	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. Q. A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.  There's insulative layers that would have separated the debris from that gas in the center of the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. Q. A. A.	Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?  Yes.  And if the operating temperature of the SCR canister is lower than 240 C, then you would not be presenting	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. Q. A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.  There's insulative layers that would have separated the debris from that gas in the center of the catalyst?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. A.	Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?  Yes.  And if the operating temperature of the SCR canister is lower than 240 C, then you would not be presenting any design defect theories that could have caused this	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.  There's insulative layers that would have separated the debris from that gas in the center of the catalyst?  Correct.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. A.	Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?  Yes.  And if the operating temperature of the SCR canister is lower than 240 C, then you would not be presenting	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. Q. A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.  There's insulative layers that would have separated the debris from that gas in the center of the catalyst?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. A.	Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?  Yes.  And if the operating temperature of the SCR canister is lower than 240 C, then you would not be presenting any design defect theories that could have caused this	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q. A.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.  There's insulative layers that would have separated the debris from that gas in the center of the catalyst?  Correct.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q. Q.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?  Yes.  And if the operating temperature of the SCR canister is lower than 240 C, then you would not be presenting any design defect theories that could have caused this fire?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q. A.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.  There's insulative layers that would have separated the debris from that gas in the center of the catalyst?  Correct.  Do you know where CNH's design falls within that range
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?  Yes.  And if the operating temperature of the SCR canister is lower than 240 C, then you would not be presenting any design defect theories that could have caused this fire?  Correct.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A. Q. A. Q. A.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.  There's insulative layers that would have separated the debris from that gas in the center of the catalyst?  Correct.  Do you know where CNH's design falls within that range of gas temperatures on the inside of its SCR
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?  Yes.  And if the operating temperature of the SCR canister is lower than 240 C, then you would not be presenting any design defect theories that could have caused this fire?  Correct.  What is the Manufacturers of Emission Controls	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.  There's insulative layers that would have separated the debris from that gas in the center of the catalyst?  Correct.  Do you know where CNH's design falls within that range of gas temperatures on the inside of its SCR catalysts?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?  Yes.  And if the operating temperature of the SCR canister is lower than 240 C, then you would not be presenting any design defect theories that could have caused this fire?  Correct.  What is the Manufacturers of Emission Controls  Association? You have a publication from them. I	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.  There's insulative layers that would have separated the debris from that gas in the center of the catalyst?  Correct.  Do you know where CNH's design falls within that range of gas temperatures on the inside of its SCR catalysts?  No.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. A.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?  Yes.  And if the operating temperature of the SCR canister is lower than 240 C, then you would not be presenting any design defect theories that could have caused this fire?  Correct.  What is the Manufacturers of Emission Controls  Association? You have a publication from them. I just didn't know what that group was. What is that	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.  There's insulative layers that would have separated the debris from that gas in the center of the catalyst?  Correct.  Do you know where CNH's design falls within that range of gas temperatures on the inside of its SCR catalysts?  No.  If the gas range goes from 250 to 450, do you know
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. Q.	240 degrees C.  Okay. So if it was, the temperature to which it was exposed was below 240, you would not have expected it to ignite?  I would not.  So in this scenario, given that there were fires, and given that you believe the heat from the exhaust or the SCR canister caused the fires, is it your opinion that the canister's surface temperature exceeded 240 C?  Yes.  If in fact the operating temperature of the canister is lower than 240 C, would that disprove your theory?  Yes.  And if the operating temperature of the SCR canister is lower than 240 C, then you would not be presenting any design defect theories that could have caused this fire?  Correct.  What is the Manufacturers of Emission Controls  Association? You have a publication from them. I just didn't know what that group was. What is that group?	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	So it's not necessarily the surface temperature on the outside?  Correct.  And then the next sentence says: As crop debris is a cellulosic material, similar to paper or drop peat, autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as 150 to 229 Celsius?  Yes.  But you would agree that comparing those two temperatures is like apples and oranges, right, because the debris would not have been exposed to 250 to 450 C?  Correct.  There's insulative layers that would have separated the debris from that gas in the center of the catalyst?  Correct.  Do you know where CNH's design falls within that range of gas temperatures on the inside of its SCR catalysts?  No.  If the gas range goes from 250 to 450, do you know what percentage of reduction occurs to that

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		Page 173			Page 175
1	A.	No.	1	Q.	Do you believe that a manufacturer that designs its
2	Q.	Would you expect it to be a 50 percent reduction?	2		exhaust system in a way that prevents the outside skin
3	A.	I would have to review the design assembly.	3		temperature of the entire system from exceeding 210 C,
4	Q.	You don't have an opinion, one way or the other?	4		that that would be an appropriate design as far as
5	A.	I don't have an opinion.	5		heat transfer?
6	Q.	Do you know if the skin temperature on the outside of	6	A.	There are more decisions in designing the exhaust
7		an SCR canister is uniform?	7		system than simply outside temperature. So that's a
8	A.	No, I do not know.	8		poor question.
9	Q.	Do you know how the temperature of the inlet pipe	9	Q.	Let me rephrase. That was a poor question.
10		compares to the canister itself?	10	A.	Let me try to answer the question you didn't ask.
11	A.	No.	11	Q.	Okay.
12	Q.	Do you know the design of the inlet pipe?	12	A.	It would be prudent for the designer of the equipment
13	A.	No.	13		to maintain the internal temperatures through the
14	Q.	Do you know if it is a double-walled design?	14		exhaust system for their processing or reduction and
15	A.	No.	15		to offer guards or surrounding insulation to prevent
16	Q.	And in areas like the inlet pipe, you would agree that	16		elevated temperatures at the exposed surface from
17		even the skin temperature of the inlet pipe would	17		exceeding ignition temperatures.
18		never be exposed to the debris, because there's that	18	Q.	And if they create the design that eliminates the
19		boot around the inlet pipe, correct?	19		potential for exposure in excess of the ignition
20	A.	I would agree only as the boot protects the inlet	20		temperatures, then you would have no criticism of the
21		pipe, but if there are gaps or misalignments, the pipe	21		design with respect to hot-surface ignition?
22		then is exposed to atmospheric collection of debris or	22	A.	Correct.
23		other material.	23	Q.	So if there's no spot on the outside of the SCR, of
24	Q.	Sure. So if it's covered with the boot, then the	24		the T8.390 that exceeds 240 C, then you would have no
25		debris would never be exposed to the surface	25		criticism of that design with respect to heat
		Page 174			Page 176
1		Page 174 temperature of the pipe?	1		Page 176 transfer?
1 2	Α.		1 2	Α.	The state of the s
	<b>A.</b> Q.	temperature of the pipe?		Α.	transfer?
2		temperature of the pipe?  Correct.	2	A.	transfer? The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed
2 3		temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature	2 3	<b>A.</b> Q.	transfer?  The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed  240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to
2 3 4	Q.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?	2 3 4		transfer?  The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed  240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.
2 3 4 5	Q. <b>A.</b>	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.	2 3 4 5	Q.	transfer?  The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed  240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?
2 3 4 5 6	Q. <b>A.</b>	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to	2 3 4 5 6	Q.	transfer?  The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed  240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to  where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be
2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q.	transfer?  The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed 240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A. Q.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q.	transfer?  The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed  240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q.	transfer?  The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed  240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the  SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q. A. A.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?  Cellulosic material is corn crop debris, yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q.	transfer?  The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed 240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that the planned/designed/natural convection for the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. A. Q. A. A.	Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?  Cellulosic material is corn crop debris, yes.  Do all cellulosic materials have the similar or same	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q.	The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed 240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that the planned/designed/natural convection for the SCR canister to relieve heat is impeded by the debris,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?  Cellulosic material is corn crop debris, yes.  Do all cellulosic materials have the similar or same ignition point?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q.	transfer?  The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed  240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that the planned/designed/natural convection for the SCR canister to relieve heat is impeded by the debris, such that in a purest test, where the SCR is naked and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?  Cellulosic material is corn crop debris, yes.  Do all cellulosic materials have the similar or same ignition point?  Similar.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q.	transfer?  The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed 240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that the planned/designed/natural convection for the SCR canister to relieve heat is impeded by the debris, such that in a purest test, where the SCR is naked and I can verify no temperature exceeds 240 C, but in the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?  Cellulosic material is corn crop debris, yes.  Do all cellulosic materials have the similar or same ignition point?  Similar.  Okay. And where would, you know, corn fall in that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q.	transfer?  The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed  240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the  SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that the planned/designed/natural convection for the  SCR canister to relieve heat is impeded by the debris, such that in a purest test, where the SCR is naked and I can verify no temperature exceeds 240 C, but in the event that I apply crop debris in the area, that that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?  Cellulosic material is corn crop debris, yes.  Do all cellulosic materials have the similar or same ignition point?  Similar.  Okay. And where would, you know, corn fall in that range?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q.	The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed 240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that the planned/designed/natural convection for the SCR canister to relieve heat is impeded by the debris, such that in a purest test, where the SCR is naked and I can verify no temperature exceeds 240 C, but in the event that I apply crop debris in the area, that that impedes the airflow and I have temperatures reaching
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A. Q.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?  Cellulosic material is corn crop debris, yes.  Do all cellulosic materials have the similar or same ignition point?  Similar.  Okay. And where would, you know, corn fall in that range?  Like wood fiber, sawdust, 450, 451.  Farenheit?  Farenheit. 250 C, roughly, 232 C.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q.	The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed 240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that the planned/designed/natural convection for the SCR canister to relieve heat is impeded by the debris, such that in a purest test, where the SCR is naked and I can verify no temperature exceeds 240 C, but in the event that I apply crop debris in the area, that that impedes the airflow and I have temperatures reaching 300 C in that area, that's a different test, and that would not be picked up by the first virgin test.  So, yes, in fact, if in all conditions we
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?  Cellulosic material is corn crop debris, yes.  Do all cellulosic materials have the similar or same ignition point?  Similar.  Okay. And where would, you know, corn fall in that range?  Like wood fiber, sawdust, 450, 451.  Farenheit?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q.	The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed 240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that the planned/designed/natural convection for the SCR canister to relieve heat is impeded by the debris, such that in a purest test, where the SCR is naked and I can verify no temperature exceeds 240 C, but in the event that I apply crop debris in the area, that that impedes the airflow and I have temperatures reaching 300 C in that area, that's a different test, and that would not be picked up by the first virgin test.  So, yes, in fact, if in all conditions we can verify through testing or documentation that even
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A. A.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?  Cellulosic material is corn crop debris, yes.  Do all cellulosic materials have the similar or same ignition point?  Similar.  Okay. And where would, you know, corn fall in that range?  Like wood fiber, sawdust, 450, 451.  Farenheit?  Farenheit. 250 C, roughly, 232 C.  The reason the need for the boot, right?  Correct.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q.	The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed 240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that the planned/designed/natural convection for the SCR canister to relieve heat is impeded by the debris, such that in a purest test, where the SCR is naked and I can verify no temperature exceeds 240 C, but in the event that I apply crop debris in the area, that that impedes the airflow and I have temperatures reaching 300 C in that area, that's a different test, and that would not be picked up by the first virgin test.  So, yes, in fact, if in all conditions we can verify through testing or documentation that even with an overburden of crop debris no surface ever
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?  Cellulosic material is corn crop debris, yes.  Do all cellulosic materials have the similar or same ignition point?  Similar.  Okay. And where would, you know, corn fall in that range?  Like wood fiber, sawdust, 450, 451.  Farenheit?  Farenheit. 250 C, roughly, 232 C.  The reason the need for the boot, right?  Correct.  So 451 is what Celsius?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q.	The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed 240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that the planned/designed/natural convection for the SCR canister to relieve heat is impeded by the debris, such that in a purest test, where the SCR is naked and I can verify no temperature exceeds 240 C, but in the event that I apply crop debris in the area, that that impedes the airflow and I have temperatures reaching 300 C in that area, that's a different test, and that would not be picked up by the first virgin test.  So, yes, in fact, if in all conditions we can verify through testing or documentation that even with an overburden of crop debris no surface ever exceeds 240, I would agree. But without the benefit of an impairment or a contaminant present, I can't agree with that premise.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?  Cellulosic material is corn crop debris, yes.  Do all cellulosic materials have the similar or same ignition point?  Similar.  Okay. And where would, you know, corn fall in that range?  Like wood fiber, sawdust, 450, 451.  Farenheit?  Farenheit. 250 C, roughly, 232 C.  The reason the need for the boot, right?  Correct.  So 451 is what Celsius?  232.  232. And then you've said just roughly 240 would be your	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Q.	The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed 240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that the planned/designed/natural convection for the SCR canister to relieve heat is impeded by the debris, such that in a purest test, where the SCR is naked and I can verify no temperature exceeds 240 C, but in the event that I apply crop debris in the area, that that impedes the airflow and I have temperatures reaching 300 C in that area, that's a different test, and that would not be picked up by the first virgin test.  So, yes, in fact, if in all conditions we can verify through testing or documentation that even with an overburden of crop debris no surface ever exceeds 240, I would agree. But without the benefit of an impairment or a contaminant present, I can't agree with that premise.  Now, in this particular model there is no
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	temperature of the pipe?  Correct.  And wherever it's not covered, the surface temperature of the pipe would be exposed to the debris, correct?  Correct.  And you would need at least 240 C in that location to ignite crop debris?  That's my opinion.  Corn crop debris, is that correct?  Cellulosic material is corn crop debris, yes.  Do all cellulosic materials have the similar or same ignition point?  Similar.  Okay. And where would, you know, corn fall in that range?  Like wood fiber, sawdust, 450, 451.  Farenheit?  Farenheit. 250 C, roughly, 232 C.  The reason the need for the boot, right?  Correct.  So 451 is what Celsius?  232.  232. And then you've said just roughly 240 would be	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A.	The point at which the SCR canister does not exceed 240 C would be a service that would be in proximity to where we believe the fire occurred.  I'm sorry?  So let me offer an example. As the test may be conducted to identify temperature point on the SCR canister, we can have crop debris that is in proximity, in contact or surrounding area, such that the planned/designed/natural convection for the SCR canister to relieve heat is impeded by the debris, such that in a purest test, where the SCR is naked and I can verify no temperature exceeds 240 C, but in the event that I apply crop debris in the area, that that impedes the airflow and I have temperatures reaching 300 C in that area, that's a different test, and that would not be picked up by the first virgin test.  So, yes, in fact, if in all conditions we can verify through testing or documentation that even with an overburden of crop debris no surface ever exceeds 240, I would agree. But without the benefit of an impairment or a contaminant present, I can't agree with that premise.

Pages 177–180

Page 177 Page 179 above 200, and I'm under load, I'm operating maybe 750 1 is that right? 1 2 2 inside the catalyst itself, and I've been doing this A. No. 3 3 for an hour-and-a-half, I'd probably be above 300 at 0. So --4 A. There is airflow. 4 the surface, 300 C at the surface. So the issue is, inside the catalyst we 5 0. But there's no airflow from the ground up through the 5 have to be above 300 C for it to light off. So 6 6 The platform terminates before the front cover. So 7 7 they're saying the general operating range is of the Α. 8 there is an open mail slot at the base of the front 8 order of 450 to 250, thereabouts. So 300 is a 9 9 cover and the floor of the fuel compartment that light-off temperature. That's when it starts to work. 10 allows air to enter and convectively travel through 10 It gets more efficient as it warms up. So now we're back to the point, we're 11 that compartment and up beyond the opening of the top 11 12 of the cover. 12 operating at under load. We have a large charge. I'm 13 If there --13 trying to treat a lot of material. I have a big 14 exothermic reaction. So maybe I'm up around 750. The 14 Now, that convective current only sees the front of Α. 15 the SCR, it doesn't travel behind it, because there's 15 surface temperature of the SCR is not the same at idle 16 a solid floor beneath it. 16 as it is during operation. 17 Okay. So the back of the SCR that we're talking about 17 Sure. So my --0. 18 18 where you believe the origin of the fire was --A. So the test, again, if I could say no surface on this 19 19 ever gets above 240, or whatever, what's the basis of A. Yes. -- there's no airflow from that mail slot? 20 2.0 Q. that test. 21 A. Correct. 21 Okay. But my question is, you threw out 300 as you 22 And there's no airflow from any other direction, is 22 could get to 300. My question is, how much difference 0. 23 23 that correct? does shutting down convection completely make to the 24 24 A. Correct. surface temperature of the SCR canister? Are you 25 Okay. So whether there's debris there or not is not 25 going to double the temperature of the skin by 0. Page 178 Page 180 1 going to change the convection of that side of the 1 shutting off all convective flow? 2 canister? 2 A. 3 The issue is convection is a global event, like a 3 Q. Are you going to increase it by 20 percent? fluid. So wherever the air can touch, flow, or move 4 4 A. Conceivably. 5 around this particular area, convection is available. 5 0. And do you have something to support that, where you 6 It may not be as efficient or thorough behind the SCR 6 say, "We've studied this and here's how we know it's 7 7 as it is in the front, but air surrounds the whole 20 percent"? 8 thing. 8 A. No. 9 9 So now, like the insulation blankets, if I Q. Is that just generally your belief? 10 10 pile crop debris in there, I can't have convection A. 11 at -- it's impeded. So it's like breathing through 11 So in this case, if we assume the entire convection Q. 12 was shut down because of debris that accumulated, how five pillows. You're still breathing, but you can't 12 13 13 breathe as effectively. So you can't shed CO. You much difference would that have made in the 14 can't shed heat. So that particular area may be 14 temperature of this canister, the skin temperature of 15 vulnerable or exceed the 240, where all the other 15 this canister? 16 areas that are exposed and unprotected never exceed It would have reached a temperature at which the 16 A. 17 240. 17 surface contact would have caused ignition of 18 18 So that test -- how that test is conducted cellulosic material. 19 and that reported value is important, because if you 19 0. How do you know that? 20 say no surface on this ever exceeds 240, was that an 20 A. Had there not been -- pardon me. 21 unimpeded test or did that have a blockage that would 21 Again, in the case of the tractor that we 22 augment that. 22 examined with the black halo around it, there was 23 How much difference would an impediment make to the 23 sufficient convection surrounding that area. This was Q. 24 24 off the floor of the compartment, where it's singed. test value, in your opinion? 25 Sufficient to cause ignition. So if no surface got 25 So now if I pack that full, insulate the whole thing, A.

Pages 181–184

#### Page 181 Page 183 that 240 degrees in those situations is the occurrence 1 it's no longer losing heat through convection. You've 1 2 blocked that whole convection. 2 of charred debris in one case and a fire in another, 3 So the only way it can eradicate heat, 3 is that right? 4 then, is conduction. So instead of having air go over 4 A. Yes. 5 this like Mag coolant, I've suddenly stopped all of 5 Q. And the inability to explain those fires any other 6 that air cooling and it relies upon relieving all of 6 way? 7 that heat, whatever the heat flux happens to be. So 7 A. And not having investigated those fires, as well. So 8 that heat flux then has to travel through the 8 it's a long-distance evaluation, it's not a proper 921 9 material, which insulation restricts the flow of heat 9 investigation, but it's more than coincidence when 10 and you'd elevate the temperature. 10 these things are happening and you're viewing the 11 What that value is, I don't have a number 11 progress of how this would go from charring, to a 12 12 for you. That would depend on upon the fuel, fuel small fire, to a large fire, in the same envelope, in 13 load, temperature of the exhaust, how much urea you're 13 the same organization of components. 14 dumping into there, what that reaction would be. That 14 But you would agree that it is relying on negative 0. 15 is an identifiable value, but I have not tested that 15 corpus to reach that conclusion? 16 16 A. 17 How much of the surface area of the exterior of the 17 Do you believe that the temperature of those areas Q. 18 that had debris packed around them, the skin 18 canister was covered with crop debris? 19 I don't know. 19 temperature of the SCR in those areas would have been A. increased by twenty percent over what they would have 20 20 0. Was the crop debris piled ten percent of the way up 21 the canister? 21 been with no debris? 22 I don't know. 22 I don't know. A. A. 23 23 Fifty percent? You don't have an opinion as to what the actual 0. 0. I don't know. increase in temperature would have been? 24 A. 24 25 You don't have any idea? 25 0. A. No. Page 184 Page 182 I don't know. 1 A. 1 Q. So given that you don't know what the operating 2 2 0. Doesn't the level at which it's piled up affect how temperature of the canister would be without debris, 3 much convection was actually occurring? 3 you can't opine that the temperature would have 4 exceeded 240 C with debris? 4 A. Yes. And in order for you to determine what effect the 5 0. 5 MR. CORETTI: I'm going to object. It's convection in this case from the debris would have had 6 6 been asked and answered. 7 7 on the surface temperature of the canister, you would MR. ROBINSON: No, I think it's a different 8 8 need to know how much debris there was, is that question. 9 9 correct? Can you repeat the question? Not entirely, because that loss of convection affects 10 BY MR. ROBINSON: 10 A. 11 the SCR in that immediate area of contact. So, for 11 Sure. Let me rephrase it to make it more 12 12 example, if I have ten percent fill, ten percent of straightforward. 13 the surface area of the SCR is affected. If I have 13 You don't know what the operating 14 fifty percent fill, fifty percent is affected, but the temperature of the canister is with no debris present, 15 terminal temperature is still the same. 15 is that right? Okay. So for the ten percent that's affected, let's 16 Correct. 16 A. 17 just assume it's ten percent, if ten percent is 17 And you don't know what percentage it would increase 18 covered by debris, you believe that that surface would 18 the temperature to have debris packed around it in 19 19 have exceeded 240 C in that scenario? that location, correct? 20 20 A. Yes. A. Correct. 21 And the basis for that is that you have these other 21 So therefore, you can't testify that the temperature 0. 0. examples where there's been charred debris or the fire on the areas that were compacted by debris did in fact 22 22 23 in the Hoffland Dairy fire, correct? 23 exceed 240 C? 24 The areas that were compacted had to exceed 240 C 24 A. Yes. A. 25 But the basis for knowing that the temperature exceeds 25 because we had combustion or charring. Q.

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Page 185
                                                                                                                            Page 187
 1
    0.
          And --
                                                                        operating normally and examining to find this event.
 2
          So the after-the-fact evidence, not during the event,
                                                                    2
                                                                                  So, once again, I have a great textbook
    A.
 3
          but after the event said this disfigurement is due to
                                                                    3
                                                                       example. I have a progression of a fire from
 4
          exceeding this temperature, so the -- and in
                                                                        charring, to small fire, to large fire. That's
 5
          proximity, it's nose to tail in proximity. Where are
                                                                        typically what you do when you burn, burn cells; we're
 6
          we pointing? Everyone's pointing back at the only
                                                                        going to have a fire, let's see how this progresses so
 7
          source of exothermic reaction, so --
                                                                       we can see how it goes. But this is three different
 8
    0.
          But to know if that exothermic reaction creates enough
                                                                   8
                                                                       tractors with a progression of the fire in a similar
 9
                                                                       fashion, and what's common to this? They all have
          heat to ignite the debris, you have to know what that
                                                                   9
10
          temperature would be, right?
                                                                   10
                                                                       SCRs.
         Not entirely, because -- further, 921 is a guide. 921
                                                                  11
11
    A.
                                                                                   So if they didn't have an SCR, or it's
12
          is not a standard. All fires are not identical. So
                                                                       removed somewhere else and we had a fire in that area,
13
          in those cases, if features/artifacts/items are not
                                                                   13
                                                                        that would be a different condition. But they all
14
          available, the guide is used to help you direct the
                                                                   14
                                                                       have SCRs. That's common. We have a heat-producing
15
          investigation.
                                                                   15
                                                                       device, an exothermic device in proximity to collected
16
                     So in this particular case, we're not
                                                                   16
                                                                        organic material in an area of entrapment, where a
17
          investigating a single fire that we're trying to
                                                                   17
                                                                       design -- you could have no floor in there; anything
18
          figure out what happened. We have a family, a family
                                                                       that gets collected falls to the ground. Then there's
                                                                   18
19
          in the case where we have a similar tractor that had a
                                                                  19
                                                                       no way you can ever collect enough material or pack it
20
          fire and another one that's been defaced, all in the
                                                                        in there with an air hose to cause a fire. There's no
21
          same area. So 921 for multiple occurrences typically
                                                                   21
                                                                        fuel.
22
          is arson, but we don't have evidence of arson because
                                                                   22
                                                                                   So the defect I find here is there's an
23
          it's different owners, different physical separation.
                                                                   23
                                                                        entrapment area that's allowed to collect fuel.
24
                     So we're back to why is this happening in
                                                                   24
                                                                        Whether that fuel is sufficiently in contact, or
25
          the same area, the same confine, and I see a
                                                                        sufficiently dense, or has enough oxygen, that's a
                                                         Page 186
                                                                                                                            Page 188
          progression in the items I'm looking at. So
 1
                                                                   1
                                                                             variable that we can't control. But put holes in the
 2
                                                                   2
          individually, this tractor, we had a fire; no, I can't
                                                                             floor so it just -- dirt falls out. That's an easy
 3
          tell. This tractor, we had a fire, I can't tell. But
                                                                    3
                                                                             design, other than removing it from being surrounded
 4
          the family, momma bear/papa bear/baby bear here, they
                                                                    4
                                                                             by a fuel tank, which is a hazard waiting to happen,
 5
          tell me this is what's going on.
                                                                    5
                                                                             having a blanket around there.
                                                                    6
 6
                     So, once again, that temperature value
                                                                                        So, once again, I have three independent
 7
                                                                    7
          is -- I don't need to know 232, 237, 498, that's not
                                                                             events, operated in different fashions, all of which
 8
                                                                    8
          important, but I'm above the ignition temperature of
                                                                             demonstrate this same burning/singeing surrounding an
 9
          the fuel that's available. And if there's sufficient
                                                                   9
                                                                             exothermic device. What device in there is producing
10
          fuel remaining, it will ignite. You can have fuel
                                                                   10
                                                                             heat? That is the SCR.
11
          there that will burn and never enter into a fire, and
                                                                   11
                                                                             And if I told you that the temperature of the SCR
                                                                       Q.
12
          that's remaining evidence around there. That's the
                                                                   12
                                                                             never exceeds 240 C, then you would be -- your opinion
13
                                                                   13
          black halo.
                                                                             would be incorrect?
14
          And the reason you know that you're at a temperature
                                                                   14
                                                                       Α.
                                                                             Correct. And, once again, that test would have to
    0.
15
          that's high enough to ignite is because --
                                                                   15
                                                                             verify that with impairment, that claim is still true.
16
          It's charred.
                                                                   16
                                                                             And if there was impairment, you would expect it to be
    A.
                                                                       Q.
17
          It's charred?
                                                                   17
                                                                             at an increased percentage, but you don't know what
    0.
                                                                   18
18
    Α.
          Or it burned, it burned.
                                                                             percentage it would increase the temperature?
19
    0.
          Or it burned, and you can't explain it any other way?
                                                                   19
                                                                       A.
                                                                             Correct.
20
          No other way has been identified in that area that's
                                                                   20
    A.
                                                                       Q.
                                                                             It would not increase it fifty percent?
21
          causative. There's no electrical components in that
                                                                   21
                                                                             I doubt it.
                                                                       A.
2.2
          immediate area. There's no evidence of malicious
                                                                   22
                                                                       0.
                                                                             And would it increase it less than twenty percent?
23
          intent. No one has hammer marks. There's no torch
                                                                   23
                                                                       Α.
                                                                             I don't know.
24
          there. There's no cigarette butts there. And these
                                                                   24
                                                                       Q.
                                                                             Do you know if it's more than twenty percent?
```

were during the tractor either being operated or

25

25 A.

I don't know.

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```
Page 189
                                                                                                                            Page 191
1
    0.
          Somewhere between a zero and fifty percent increase?
                                                                    1
                                                                             the --
2
                                                                    2
          I don't know.
                                                                        A.
                                                                             That's on the air filter, that's air inlet.
    A.
3
          Do you know if debris compacted around the inlet pipe?
                                                                    3
    0.
                                                                        0.
                                                                             Okay.
4
    A.
          I do not know.
                                                                    4
                                                                        A.
                                                                             You're talking about an exhaust pipe.
5
     0.
          Do you know if debris compacted around the inlet pipe
                                                                    5
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             I'm talking about an exhaust inlet pipe, the pipe that
6
          such that it would have impeded the convection off the
                                                                    6
                                                                             we've been referring to the whole time that has the
7
          inlet pipe?
                                                                    7
                                                                             boot around it.
8
    A.
          Can you repeat the question?
                                                                    8
                                                                        A.
                                                                             For commentary I was offering you about the booted
9
                                                                    9
          Sure. Do you know if debris compacted around the
                                                                             gator is on the air intake. You said air inlet.
10
          inlet pipe such that it would have affected the
                                                                   10
                                                                             That's what keyed me to "inlet."
11
          convection around the inlet pipe?
                                                                   11
                                                                             Okay, let's make sure that we back up for a second.
                                                                        0.
                                                                   12
12
          I do not know, but my general observation of the
                                                                                        So earlier I had questions about the boot
    Α.
13
          configuration, it appears that would not be the case,
                                                                   13
                                                                             that insulates the intake pipe, the inlet pipe.
14
          because the convection exit is immediately surrounding
                                                                   14
                                                                        A.
                                                                             Yes.
15
          the inlet pipe in that particular opening. So from a
                                                                   15
                                                                        0.
                                                                             And I'm referring to the pipe that comes off of the
16
          convective point of view, air should always be flowing
                                                                   16
                                                                             exhaust system down into the bottom of the
17
          outward.
                                                                   17
                                                                             SCR canister.
18
                                                                   18
                     Further, the inlet pipe which is in
                                                                        A.
                                                                             Very good.
19
          proximity has a corrugated gate around it with a
                                                                   19
                                                                             Is that what you're referring to?
                                                                        0.
20
          couple clamps and sits proud above the surface, has an
                                                                   20
                                                                        A.
                                                                             No.
21
          always draw around it. So I have exiting air through
                                                                   21
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             Okay, let's back up, then.
22
          the opening and drawing air through the inlets. So I
                                                                   22
                                                                             We were, we were talking about convective issues, and
                                                                        A.
23
          have a sweeping action going on around there. I would
                                                                   23
                                                                             I offered there's a mail slot opening at the base of
24
          find it difficult to compact enough to impair the
                                                                   2.4
                                                                             the front panel, and we talked about exiting the top.
25
          convection.
                                                                   25
                                                                             As you were talking about the air inlet pipe where it
                                                         Page 190
                                                                                                                            Page 192
         So specific to the inlet pipe, you would not have
                                                                             exits is next to the air filter, the air intake,
1
    Q.
                                                                    1
2
          expected the inlet pipe surface temperature to be
                                                                    2
                                                                             that's where we were confusing.
3
          hotter because of the presence of debris?
                                                                    3
                                                                        Q.
    A.
          Only when it's on fire.
                                                                    4
                                                                             That's what I was talking about the booted gator.
4
                                                                        A.
5
    Q.
          Other than being on fire, just during the operation,
                                                                    5
                                                                        0.
                                                                             So earlier in the deposition, like an hour ago, we
6
          debris would not have affected the convection such
                                                                    6
                                                                             were talking about a boot that wraps around the inlet?
                                                                    7
7
          that the temperature would have increased?
                                                                        A.
                                                                             We were talking about a fabric, fiber blanket that
                                                                    8
8
    A.
                                                                             wrapped around it versus a corrugated rubber gator on
9
                                                                    9
         And so if the testing shows that the inlet pipe never
                                                                             the air intake.
    Q.
10
          exceeds 240 C, then you would agree that would
                                                                   10
                                                                             Okay. So when we were referring earlier to the boot
11
          disprove your theory?
                                                                   11
                                                                             around the inlet, are we talking about the pipe that
12
                                                                   12
                     MR. CORETTI: I'm going to object, same --
                                                                             goes into the SCR canister? Is that what you were
13
                                                                   13
          hold on. Objection. It's been asked and answered,
                                                                             referring to?
14
          this is the third time now.
                                                                   14
                                                                             Could we back up? I would like to find out where I
15
                     MR. ROBINSON: No, we're talking about the
                                                                   15
                                                                             began to mention that, and I can clarify where that
16
          inlet pipe now, which we haven't talked about. We've
                                                                   16
                                                                             was misstated.
17
          talked about the canister.
                                                                   17
                                                                                        MR. ROBINSON: We can go off the record for
    BY MR. ROBINSON:
                                                                   18
18
                                                                             just a second.
                                                                   19
19
          So let me ask the question again --
                                                                                         (Off the record at 2:51 p.m.)
20
         Let me -- I'm confused.
                                                                   20
                                                                                         (Back on the record at 2:51 p.m.)
    A.
21
          Okay.
                                                                   21
                                                                        BY MR. ROBINSON:
    0.
                                                                             So we talked off the record for a minute. I think
22
    A.
          When you're talking about inlet pipe, I was
                                                                   22
23
          understanding air inlet to the air filter, which is
                                                                   23
                                                                             we've clarified our misunderstanding.
24
          sitting proud of that surface.
                                                                   24
                                                                                        So you were talking about how debris
                                                                   25
25
          I thought you just referred to the gator clamp and
                                                                             compacted around the canister can cause convection to
```

Pages 193-196

08/2	21/ZI				Pages 193–196
1		Page 193	1	,	Page 195 What I've drawn an arrow to is the inboard side of the
1 2		be reduced, which results in a higher surface temperature on the canister, correct?	1 2	A.	right-side fuel tank, which shows a circular,
3	A.	Yes.	3		quarter-circle accommodation cutout that corresponds
4	Q.	Would you expect debris to let me restart that.	4		to the general location of the inlet pipe attachment
5	Q.	Do you know if debris accumulated around	5		to the SCR. And I can draw an arrow generally on the
6		the inlet pipe into the SCR canister before this fire?	6		SCR where this would point to.
7	A.	I don't know.	7	Q.	Sure.
8	Q.	Would you expect debris to accumulate in that vicinity	8	х. А.	And this will be a hidden arrow because the
9	Ž.	such that it could cause a change or difference in	9		perspectives are different.
10		convection and a rise in the surface temperature of	10	Q.	And so your testimony is, it's possible that debris
11		the inlet pipe?	11	Ž.	accumulated in that area, such that the convection was
12	Α.	Yes.	12		affected off of the inlet pipe?
13	0.	Is it possible, just the way the system is designed,	13	Α.	Yes.
14	~	for debris to accumulate that high?	14	Q.	But you don't know if that happened or not?
15	Α.	Yes.	15	A.	Correct.
16	Q.	Do you know how high the inlet pipe is off of the	16	0.	You would be hypothesizing or speculating as to the
17		surface below it?	17	~	presence of the debris in that location?
18	A.	Inches.	18	A.	Yes.
19	Q.	Is there any, is there any wall or solid surface	19	Q.	And you would be speculating that the surface
20	-	around that that can compact horizontally against the	20		temperature of the inlet pipe would have been
21		inlet pipe?	21		increased due to the presence of hypothetical debris?
22	A.	The side wall of the fuel tank and the blanket.	22	A.	If hypothetical debris is in contact with a hot
23	Q.	So the side wall of the fuel tank extends that far	23		surface, the temperature would increase. That's not
24		into the interior of the tractor?	24		speculation. That is an engineering principle.
25	A.	It approaches and abuts the rear-facing surface of the	25	Q.	No, the speculation is whether the debris was there or
		Page 194			Page 196
1		boot, which is shown in the diagram of the exploded	1		not. So whether this process took place is merely a
2		parts diagram.	2		speculative guess.
3	Q.	On Exhibit 28 you believe it is demonstrated in this	3	A.	Whether debris was present or not at this location is
4		picture?	4		speculation, correct.
5	A.	Yes.	5	Q.	And so, therefore, whether the process of convection
6	Q.	In what way or which page?	6		being reduced is a hypothesis, but it's based on a
7	A.	In the assemblage of the three-page document, the	7		speculative assumption or guess?
8		first being a right-side view of the tractor, the	8	A.	The reduction convection is not a hypothesis. If it
9		second page showing an exploded view of the exhaust	9		is a fact, it's an engineering principle. However,
10		system, and the	10		the presence of debris which would impair that
11	Q.	Is it shown in that picture, how the the proximity	11		convection is a speculation. Speculating debris and
12		of the fuel tank to the inlet pipe, is it demonstrated	12		speculating a function are not the same. The function
13		in that picture?	13		is an engineering principle.
14	A.	No.	14	Q.	I understand. You cannot say that that process
15	Q.	Okay.	15		actually took place on this tractor before the fire?
16	A.	In the third illustration, which is an exploded view	16	A.	Correct.
17		of the fuel tanks, we see in the right-side fuel tank	17	Q.	Do you have any evidence that the surface of the inlet
18		to the upper left of the image, which envelopes the	18		pipe itself provided the heat to ignite debris and
19		majority of the SCR, has a round cutout area to	19	_	cause this fire?
20		accommodate the inlet pipe of the SCR. And would you	20	Α.	No.
21		like me to arrow this?	21	Q.	And earlier you drew this on Exhibit 36, a circle, and
22	Q.	Sure, draw a circle or an arrow, however you want to	22		that encapsulates both the inlet pipe and the side of
23		denote that.	23		the canister, correct?
24		And you've drawn an arrow to what have	24	A.	The discussion we had at the time is I was identifying
25		you drawn an arrow to?	25		the quadrant of the SCR in which I believe the origin

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00/2	_1/ _				1 ages 177 200
1		Page 197 occurred. That quadrant may incorporate a portion of	1	Q.	Page 199 So if you have a spark but no fuel, there's no fire?
2		the inlet pipe to the SCR.	2	Α.	Correct.
3	Q.	But you don't have an opinion as to whether it was the	3	Q.	And if you have fuel but no spark, there's no fire?
4		SCR canister or the inlet pipe?	4	~ А.	Or no oxygen, correct.
5	Α.	Correct.	5	Q.	Or no oxygen.
6	Q.	Do you know what a thermocouple is?	6	~	Is it your understanding that every T8.390
7	~ А.	Yes.	7		tractor of that same year has the same design?
8	Q.	Is that a valid way to test temperatures of various	8	A.	Yes.
9	~	surfaces?	9	Q.	Do you know how many tractors there are out there like
10	A.	Yes.	10	-	that?
11	Q.	If you were going to test the temperature of this	11	A.	More than two.
12		canister during operation, how would you do it?	12	Q.	Do you know if it's thousands?
13	A.	I would instrument it with a variety of thermocouples	13	A.	I have no idea.
14		at various locations, as well as use the benefit of	14	Q.	Do you know how many fires there have been on that
15		thermal imaging, to look for temperature profiles.	15		model year tractor?
16	Q.	So a scan?	16	A.	I do not.
17	A.	So a thermocouple only tests temperature at a spot. A	17	Q.	If there's a design defect that allows for the
18		thermal image gives you a global, typically colored	18		accumulation of debris next to a surface that can
19		image of what's going on, and you can use them to	19		cause ignition through hot-surface ignition, would you
20		corroborate each other, where the thermocouple is	20		expect that more than one percent of those tractors
21		accurate to a particular point and the thermal image	21		would have caught fire?
22		can tell you whether this region is of a similar	22	A.	Depends upon how egregious the design defect is.
23		temperature or not.	23	Q.	I'm talking about this design.
24	Q.	Did you consider doing that type of testing in this	24	A.	This particular one?
25		case?	25	Q.	Yeah.
		D 100			D 200
1	A.	Page 198	1	A.	Page 200 Again, we have a tractor that's been operated for
2	Q.	Would that testing have confirmed your theory about	2		eighteen hundred hours before the fire occurred. So,
3	χ.	how this fire started?	3		once again, I offer that the defect may exist, but the
4	A.	It may.	4		failure may be remote or it may take a special
5	Q.	It could have, is that right?	5		consideration, a special occurrence for that to have
6	A.	The issue is that thermal imaging really wouldn't work	6		happened. So for this to be a low-level occurrence
7		where the entrapment area occurs. So I would have to	7		and have the defect still present is not an issue.
8		rely upon thermocouples being placed in areas of	8		The defect does not require the tractor to
9		entrapment and surrounded by crop debris as part of	9		burn up. The defect can remain and existent and not
10		the test.	10		be a hazard to all vehicles.
11	Q.	So if you had 22, 25 thermocouples spread out in	11	Q.	And I guess my question is a little bit broader than
12		various places, that could test what you're talking	12		that, is to say if there had only been, say, less than
13		about?	13		ten fires involving this particular design, does that
14	A.	With the benefit of impairment from crop debris, yes.	14		demonstrate to you that there's not actually a design
15	Q.	Do you believe that the top of the exhaust where the	15		defect?
16		stack comes out of the canister, if that do you	16	A.	No.
17		believe that area was related at all to the origin of	17	Q.	Is it possible to have a design defect and only one
18		this fire?	18		occurrence happen?
110	_	No.	19	A.	Yes.
19	A.		l .	Q.	You would agree there was nothing unusual about what
20	<b>A.</b> Q.	Just to be clear, the accumulation of debris alone is	20	Q.	Tou would agree eliere was nothing unusual about what
		Just to be clear, the accumulation of debris alone is not evidence of any type of defect, is that correct?	20 21	Q.	this farm was using this tractor for in comparison to
20				Ų.	
20 21	Q.	not evidence of any type of defect, is that correct?	21	Q. A.	this farm was using this tractor for in comparison to
20 21 22	Q. A.	not evidence of any type of defect, is that correct?  Correct.	21 22	-	this farm was using this tractor for in comparison to just the general public?
20 21 22 23	Q. A.	not evidence of any type of defect, is that correct?  Correct.  Under NFPA 921, to start a fire you need a fuel source	21 22 23	Α.	this farm was using this tractor for in comparison to just the general public?

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Page 201 Page 203 1 accumulation of debris? 1 that they discovered the tractor while on fire, and 2 2 the owner/farmer was able to operate the tractor in A. No. 3 As far as whether the removal of the front panel and 3 reverse and drive of the order of 600-some feet while 0. 4 the cleaning of the SCR catalyst interferes or 4 the fire was progressing, which suggests to me that disrupts with the workday during the day, you would 5 the general hydraulic system was still intact, the 5 6 have to defer to the operator who actually does that 6 engine and operation system, the fuelling system was 7 task. Is that correct? 7 still intact, the engine control module was still 8 A. Yes. 8 intact, the operational control connections between 9 9 You'd agree that a component on a piece of mechanized the cab and the tractor itself were still intact to 0. 10 equipment can become hot without being a fire hazard, 10 allow it to operate and be controlled. 11 is that correct? 11 So that would suggest to me I don't have a 12 12 Yes. failure of another system, fuel-fed system, engine A. 13 So hot, the phrase "hot" is a relative term to the 13 component system that is inoperable that would have 14 14 material that's surrounding it, is that correct? caused the fire. 15 Yes. 15 BY MR. ROBINSON: A. 16 0. A component can burn skin but not ignite debris, is 16 At the inlet pipe that goes into the SCR canister, is 17 that correct? 17 there a sensor in that location? 18 18 A. Yes. A. 19 Other than referring to the Genesis model and 19 And does that sensor provide any information to the 0. 0. comparing the SCR systems and configurations between 20 2.0 operator in the cab? 21 the two models, you haven't done any evaluation of 21 A. I don't know. 22 alternative designs --22 If there was a fire in the vicinity of the inlet pipe 0. 23 23 and that sensor, would you have expected there to be A. No. 24 24 0. -- is that correct? some alert or malfunction of some type in the cab to 25 And you haven't evaluated whether the 25 let the operator know? Page 202 Page 204 Genesis design would have in fact worked with all of 1 1 A. No. 2 the other design considerations that went into the 2 0. Why not? 3 T8.390, is that correct? 3 I believe that sensor is for dosing of the urea, the A. Correct. urea agent. So what it's doing is it's monitoring the 4 4 5 0. You haven't drafted any type of alternative 5 inlet pipe temperature to determine the dosing of the 6 instructions to operators, is that correct? 6 urea solution. So that really is measuring the hot 7 7 A. stream of the exhaust and measuring what's coming out 8 8 In this particular case, do you know if the tractor of the engine. It's not measuring what's around it. 0. 9 9 Now, if that would fail, fail in operation, still operated after the fire? 10 10 I would expect it would give a warning to the operator A. Yes. 11 It did? 11 that that sensor is not functioning properly, and the 0. 12 12 A. engine would defer to a limp-home mode to allow it to 13 13 0. move but not to continue to operate under full load. And how does that impact your opinions about what 14 caused this fire? 14 Q. So if there's a fire in the vicinity of the inlet 15 MR. CORETTI: Hold on, can we get some 15 pipe, that is originating in that area and burning in 16 clarification? Are you talking about when they first 16 that area, would you expect that to affect the 17 noticed the fire or when this thing is sitting in the 17 operational capacity of the sensor? field, totally consumed? It was burned up. When 18 18 A. Late in the fire, yes. 19 after the fire are you talking about? You said after 19 0. Why do you say "late in the fire"? 20 the fire, it could still run. 20 The sensor is -- the sensor protrudes into the exhaust A. 21 MR. ROBINSON: When he was operating it. I 21 stream through a pipe boss that's on the inlet pipe mean, he did -- somebody did operate this tractor 2.2 2.2 and appears to be an armored sensor. So, once again, 23 after first observation of the fire. 23 this sensor communicates with the fuel mixture. So if 24 My understanding, from Mr. Wilson's report and 24 the tractor's running and operating, all it would do 25 interview of the operator and the farmer/owner, is 25 would be to reduce power -- reduce fuel consumption so

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1		Page 205 you can't operate under fuel power. However, the	1	Α.	Page 207
2		operator was simply backing up, so there's really not	2	0.	If a hot ember came from the turbo or manifold and
3		much power being expended in rolling the tractor	3	۷٠	landed in debris that's sitting on the transmission, a
4		versus operating.	4		fire could develop in that area while the tractor is
5	Q.	I understand. I'm talking about the sequence of	5		still operable. Is that correct?
	Q.		-		
6		events, as I understand it, is the operator's	6	A.	Yes.
7		operating the tractor, smells smoke, stops, and at	7	Q.	There's no reason that the tractor would just cease
8		that point he had never seen any no alarms or	8		operating at that point because there's a debris fire
9		alerts go off in the cab. He gets out. Another	9		under the cab?
10		individual gets in and backs the tractor up, okay?	10	A.	Correct.
11		Is that your understanding, too?	11	Q.	Do you know which direction the wind was blowing that
12	A.	Yes.	12		day?
13	Q.	Okay. That first operator said there were no sensors,	13	A.	From the north.
14		alarms, no malfunction in any way.	14	Q.	And so if you're sitting where the tractor was when
15		If the fire started next to the inlet,	15		the first operator exited, how would that wind have
16		would you have expected it to affect the functionality	16		been moving around the tractor?
17		of the engine, such that there would be a sensor to go	17	A.	I don't recall.
18		off in the cab?	18	Q.	Given that you believe the fire started on the
19	A.	No, because the configuration of the fuel tank we	19		right-hand side of the tractor, over by the
20		identified earlier shows a confinement entrapment to	20		SCR canister and the fuel tank, if the wind was
21		the inboard and rear. The sensor is mounted forward,	21		blowing from left to right, perpendicular across the
22		facing front. The fire origin, as I've identified on	22		tractor, do you believe the fire could still spread
23		here and I believe Mr. Wilson, is to the rear of the	23		into the wind towards the left side of the tractor?
24		SCR canister. So the fire can burn and accelerate to	24	A.	Yes.
25		the rear of the canister without impairing or damaging	25	0.	And how would it spread that way?
				~ .	
1		Page 206 the sensor to the front.	1	A.	Page 208 Fire burns up and out.
')			1 2		-
2		Later on in the fire, when the fuel tank	2	Q.	Even in the face of a 20-mile-an-hour wind?
3		Later on in the fire, when the fuel tank let's go and you've got a big ball of fire, oh, yeah,	2 3	Q. <b>A.</b>	Even in the face of a 20-mile-an-hour wind?  Fire burns up and out.
3 4	0	Later on in the fire, when the fuel tank let's go and you've got a big ball of fire, oh, yeah, of course, it will impair it then.	2 3 4	Q.	Even in the face of a 20-mile-an-hour wind?  Fire burns up and out.  Do you know if there was debris accumulated in other
3 4 5	Q.	Later on in the fire, when the fuel tank let's go and you've got a big ball of fire, oh, yeah, of course, it will impair it then.  Mr. Wilson testified yesterday that the fire actually	2 3 4 5	Q. <b>A.</b>	Even in the face of a 20-mile-an-hour wind?  Fire burns up and out.  Do you know if there was debris accumulated in other locations of this tractor besides next to the
3 4 5 6	Q.	Later on in the fire, when the fuel tank let's go and you've got a big ball of fire, oh, yeah, of course, it will impair it then.  Mr. Wilson testified yesterday that the fire actually started on the front side of the SCR canister. Do you	2 3 4 5 6	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	Even in the face of a 20-mile-an-hour wind?  Fire burns up and out.  Do you know if there was debris accumulated in other locations of this tractor besides next to the battery or next to the fuel tank?
3 4 5 6 7		Later on in the fire, when the fuel tank let's go and you've got a big ball of fire, oh, yeah, of course, it will impair it then.  Mr. Wilson testified yesterday that the fire actually started on the front side of the SCR canister. Do you agree with that conclusion?	2 3 4 5 6	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	Even in the face of a 20-mile-an-hour wind?  Fire burns up and out.  Do you know if there was debris accumulated in other locations of this tractor besides next to the battery or next to the fuel tank?  It's a tractor, yes.
3 4 5 6 7 8	Α.	Later on in the fire, when the fuel tank let's go and you've got a big ball of fire, oh, yeah, of course, it will impair it then.  Mr. Wilson testified yesterday that the fire actually started on the front side of the SCR canister. Do you agree with that conclusion?  I do not.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	Even in the face of a 20-mile-an-hour wind?  Fire burns up and out.  Do you know if there was debris accumulated in other locations of this tractor besides next to the battery or next to the fuel tank?  It's a tractor, yes.  So this tractor was not completely clean, as far as
3 4 5 6 7 8		Later on in the fire, when the fuel tank let's go and you've got a big ball of fire, oh, yeah, of course, it will impair it then. Mr. Wilson testified yesterday that the fire actually started on the front side of the SCR canister. Do you agree with that conclusion? I do not.  If the fire started due to a debris accumulation and a	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. <b>A.</b> Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	Even in the face of a 20-mile-an-hour wind?  Fire burns up and out.  Do you know if there was debris accumulated in other locations of this tractor besides next to the battery or next to the fuel tank?  It's a tractor, yes.  So this tractor was not completely clean, as far as you can tell from the photos?
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Α.	Later on in the fire, when the fuel tank let's go and you've got a big ball of fire, oh, yeah, of course, it will impair it then. Mr. Wilson testified yesterday that the fire actually started on the front side of the SCR canister. Do you agree with that conclusion? I do not.  If the fire started due to a debris accumulation and a hot ember that landed in the debris accumulation over	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Even in the face of a 20-mile-an-hour wind?  Fire burns up and out.  Do you know if there was debris accumulated in other locations of this tractor besides next to the battery or next to the fuel tank?  It's a tractor, yes.  So this tractor was not completely clean, as far as you can tell from the photos?  Correct.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Α.	Later on in the fire, when the fuel tank let's go and you've got a big ball of fire, oh, yeah, of course, it will impair it then. Mr. Wilson testified yesterday that the fire actually started on the front side of the SCR canister. Do you agree with that conclusion? I do not.  If the fire started due to a debris accumulation and a hot ember that landed in the debris accumulation over the transmission, do you believe the tractor would	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. <b>A.</b> Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	Even in the face of a 20-mile-an-hour wind?  Fire burns up and out.  Do you know if there was debris accumulated in other locations of this tractor besides next to the battery or next to the fuel tank?  It's a tractor, yes.  So this tractor was not completely clean, as far as you can tell from the photos?  Correct.  Do you believe that the presence of the debris that
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	<b>A.</b> Q.	Later on in the fire, when the fuel tank let's go and you've got a big ball of fire, oh, yeah, of course, it will impair it then. Mr. Wilson testified yesterday that the fire actually started on the front side of the SCR canister. Do you agree with that conclusion? I do not.  If the fire started due to a debris accumulation and a hot ember that landed in the debris accumulation over the transmission, do you believe the tractor would have still been operable?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Even in the face of a 20-mile-an-hour wind?  Fire burns up and out.  Do you know if there was debris accumulated in other locations of this tractor besides next to the battery or next to the fuel tank?  It's a tractor, yes.  So this tractor was not completely clean, as far as you can tell from the photos?  Correct.  Do you believe that the presence of the debris that you've observed on the tractor demonstrates that the
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Page 209 Page 211 1 tractor, right? 1 still feel like that's consistent with a fire 2 2 originating by the SCR canister? Based upon your discussion that there was debris on A. 3 the transmission, which I assume was a logical 3 A. Could be. 4 interpretation. So I do not have confirmation that 4 0. Explain how. there's debris on the transmission. It is a farm The direction of the wind, swirling of the wind, how 5 5 A. tractor. It's moving in the field. Yes, it will have 6 6 the fire's progressing, the non-uniform density of the 7 debris on it from operation, which goes back to the 7 crop debris could form combustion events, puffs, so to 8 manufacturer's request to clean it twice daily. 8 speak, and if there's a puff that comes out when the 9 9 Q. Sure, and -wind changes direction or swirls around something, 10 What that level of debris is, I can't comment. 10 where that smoke presents itself may appear to come A. And I think there was some confusion early on. I 11 from beneath the cab, while in fact it's coming from 11 0. 12 asked if you've observed through photographs or other 12 the ventilation openings in the top of the cover. 13 observations if there was debris in other locations on 13 Q. 14 the tractor besides the canister. 14 So other than seeing where the smoke is truly coming A. 15 I did not observe that. 15 from, to say, "I saw it exit from beneath the cab," Α. 16 Okay. Is that because you've in fact looked and there 16 doesn't tell me it's coming from beneath the cab. 17 is no debris on there, or you just haven't looked to 17 That's where it was observed from. see if there's debris in other locations? 18 If the fire started next to the SCR canister, wouldn't 18 Q. 19 I haven't looked to see if there is debris in other 19 you expect smoke to be coming out of those holes at Α. 20 the top where you believe the debris actually went in? 2.0 21 Did you consider origin possibilities other than the 21 A. That's not the only opening in that compartment. 22 area next to the SCR canister? 22 Where are the other openings? Q. 23 23 A. A. The opening, as well as where the boot comes through, Yes. For instance, did you evaluate whether the fire could where the blanket comes through, that is not a sealed 24 0. 24 25 have originated on top of the transmission? 25 compartment. So that is open to the engine Page 210 Page 212 compartment, and smoke could come out of that area, be 1 A. Yes. 1 2 2 aspirated into the cooling stream, and exit beneath 0. And did you eliminate that as a potential origin 3 location? 3 what appears to be the cab. Let me stop. I am not a fire investigator. I did not The vent, air vent on the front that you talked about, 4 A. 4 5 determine the origin. In general observation of the 5 I think you called it a mail slot in the front --6 progression of the fire in the video provided, as well 6 A. 7 7 as the examination of the artifact after the loss, the -- would that have precluded the accumulation of 8 progression of the fire -- witnessing the fire in 8 debris along the front side of the canister? 9 progress did not appear to have originated under the 9 A. Yes. 10 cab in the transmission area. 10 0. And so even over towards the front right, where the 11 Once again, fire burns up and out. And at 11 inlet pipe comes down into the bottom of the canister, that point in time the fuel tanks were quite involved, 12 12 would you have expected the debris -- and maybe a 13 13 which is unusual for it to be burning up and out from better way to do this is to get a picture and show. 14 beneath the cab versus somewhere originating near the 14 A. Yes. 15 isothermic SCR. 15 I'm going to hand you what I will mark as Exhibit 38. Okay. Would it change your opinion if the first 16 It's a picture from Bill Wilson's report. 16 Q. 17 observation of smoke in this case was coming from 17 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION: 18 18 under the cab? DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 38 19 MR. CORETTI: Assuming a fact not in 19 3:20 p.m. 20 20 evidence, form of the question. BY MR. ROBINSON: 21 BY MR. ROBINSON: 21 You'd agree this is the front of the SCR canister, 22 0. Would it affect your opinion if the first observation 22 with that inlet pipe coming down that's circled with 23 of smoke was coming from under the cab? 23 the yellow circle, is that right? 24 24 A. No. A. Yes. 25 0. If the first smoke was coming from under the cab, you 25 Q. So the area along the bottom edge of the SCR canister,

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1 would you expect debris to accumulate in that 2 vicinity, given the open mail slot on the front? 3 The mail slot is linear, goes along the front edge of 4 the rectangular platform of the fuel tank. So 5 immediately at the front of the SCR, where that mail 6 slot is open, I wouldn't expect any accumulation. As 7 the SCR is oval, then I would expect that as the ledge 8 beneath the SCR is revealed, I can collect debris on 9 those ledges.

- So as it starts to turn around, sort of towards the 10 Q. 11 back of the tractor, that's where you would expect 12 there might be debris, sort of underneath of the 13 SCR -- or the inlet pipe?
- 14 The diagram I provided earlier of the fuel tank from Α. 15 Exhibit 28, on page 3 of Exhibit 28, I've drawn an 16 arrow to illustrate where the inlet pipe for the SCR 17 existed, and I see that the floor of the fuel tank 18 protrudes further forward from the centerline of that 19 pipe, which would provide a shelf extending forward of 20 the pipe that would be available to collect debris.
- 21 And in that location, where the debris would 22 accumulate in that location, there would be airflow 23 from the mail slot that would have prevented that 24 convection reduction, is that correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

Page 214 So the surface temperature of the inlet pipe on that 1 0. 2 side, you would not expect it to be elevated as a 3 result of convection reduction?

Correct. Back to your illustration in this 4 5 Exhibit 38, we see the tractor frame rail to the right 6 of the view, the inlet pipe as we're seeing 7 progressing from the frame rail downward, that 8 particular cavity and opening extending into the 9 engine compartment is open. There are no guards, 10 shrouds, or shields in this area. So if a smoke event 11 is occurring within/near the area of the inlet pipe, 12 it can be aspirated into this area and travel beneath 13 the cab.

- 14 Okay. If the wind was blowing from left to right, 0. 15 would you have expected the smoke to emanate that 16 direction into the wind and up under the cab?
- 17 It depends upon where the smoke traveled to, where if A. 18 it traveled beneath the cab and was entrained in the 19 cooling airflow, it could be pushed under the cab, and 20 then whichever way it's ventilating or leaving from 21 there, whether it's directed by the air stream outside 2.2 or not, I couldn't say. That would have a greater 23 control of where the smoke would travel under the cab.
- 24 In your file you had a section of the Babrauskas 25 Ignition Handbook. Do you know anything about this

book? Have you used it before?

2 A. Yes.

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3 0. Is it considered a reputable source?

4 A.

- 5 0. Why is it included in these materials? What was the 6
  - A. For confirming the range of ignition temperatures for cellulosic materials.
  - 0. Is that something that -- is there a chart in here or is there something that shows that?
- 11 A. No, this one you have to read.
- 12 Okay. Do you know if Babrauskas includes a chart at 0. 13 some point in his book that describes --
- 14 It's full of charts. This particular section you have A. 15 to read.
- 16 Okay. What does, what does this section that you have 17 to read demonstrate as far as ignition temperatures of 18 cellulosic material?
  - It discusses smoldering combustion. A.
- Okay, and what is the conclusion? 20 0.
- 21 A. Smoldering combustion is a possible ignition 22 mechanism.
- At a particular temperature? Does this chapter Q. 24 provide a temperature at which smoldering combustion can occur on cellulosic material?

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- It provides ranges of temperatures for smoldering 1 A. 2 ignition of various combustible materials.
  - Q. Okay, and what is that range?
- I do not have that range in front of me. I would have 4 A. 5 to review the document you have in front of you 6 yourself. I would have to read.
- 7 If you can find it quickly. I don't want you to have 8 to read thirty pages to ...
  - There's no magic number within here. However, in A. reading on page 318, under the title "Effect of Packing Density or Porosity," it states: For the smoldering process to be sustained, porosity must neither be so low that access of oxygen is too difficult, nor so high that excess of heat losses, especially from radiation, occur to the external atmosphere. Lawson, references 337, explored the effect of density on the smoldering ignition of cellulose insulation by a cigarette. He found that material which was resistant to smoldering ignition at a lower density, generally started to smolder if the insulation was packed tighter. In the case of one material, he also found that further increases in density led to non-ignitions, indicating the existence of an optimum density for ignition. Palmer also reported that a maximum density exists beyond which

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Page 217 smoldering will not propagate. Pyne, et al, suggested that fuel beds will not smolder if porosity is greater than ninety percent.

So what this is talking about is -- our initial discussions are we have combustible material; it touches something, starts a fire. What this is discussing is we can have a smoldering ignition, similar to the black halo on the other tractor, where it can smolder, and until a packing density, hitting a bump and the pile falls on itself, does it reach the point that it can smolder and ignite.

It may smolder and self-extinguish. So it's -- again, this comes back to why did this happen on this tractor after eighteen hundred hours. There's a variety of conditions that are available, one of which is a smoldering ignition. No magic number, there's no chart.

- 18 Q. In your report, it says: As crop debris is a 19 cellulosic material, similar to paper or dry peat,
- 20 autoignition may be achieved at temperatures as low as
- 21 150 to 229 degrees Celsius.
- 22 But your testimony today is that it
- 23 actually takes 240 to get autoignition of cellulosic
- 24 material, correct?
- 25 My opinion was at what temperature I believe the
  - Page 218

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- ignition could occur. 1
- 2 Q. Yes.
- 3 There are other published sources that show it can A.
- fall at a lower temperature. I'm not relying on those 4 5 lower sources.
- 6 0.
- I'm just saying, do you -- this line in your report 7 says it would be 150 to 229 C, and if --
- 8 A. "May be," may be. Not always, not every time, not in 9 this case. May be.
- In your opinion, though, for this debris to have 10 0. 11 ignited, it would have had to have been 240 C?
- 12 A. That's my opinion.
- 13 You also had -- and I want to make sure we don't lose 0. 14 our exhibits. We have a numbered exhibit over there.
- 15 You provided an article from E.L. Schaffer, 16 S-C-H-A-F-F-E-R, which is Exhibit 26. What was the
- 17 information you pulled from that article that you 18 needed for your report, if any?
- 19 A. A chart.
- 20 That is a chart? 0.
- 21 It has a chart. A.
- 22 0. Okay. What was the chart? What does it show?
- 23 The chart was an experiment on the cellulosic
- 24 material, typically wood shavings and fibers, for 25 smoldering ignition in prolonged, low-level heating,

- 1 and what it offers is such wood products can be heated 2 at temperatures of about 150 C for a year and not
- 3 ignite, and they gave a threshold of about 220
- 4 degrees C for which continued exposure does not cause 5 ignition.
- 6 So even this pyrolysis process at 220 would not result Q. 7 in ignition?
- 8 A. This did not incorporate pyrolysis as an instigator, 9 but offered that exposure for these wood products 10 could continue for that period of time.
- 11 Maybe my understanding of pyrolysis is wrong, but I 0. 12 thought Mr. Wilson is saying that pyrolysis affected 13 debris in this case, such that it reduced the ignition 14 temperature of the debris lower than 240 C.

15 Is that inconsistent with the report you 16 just showed?

- 17 No. A.
- 18 So the report showed that even at 220 and prolonged 19 exposure to 220 will not result in ignition of crop 2.0 debris, correct?
- 21 No. This is, this is for wood materials, cellulosic 22 materials, but it was wood. No crop debris was used 23 in this.
- Okay, so wood materials did not ignite --24 Q.
- 25 Cellulosic materials did not ignite in this particular

case.

- 2 0. After prolonged exposure to 220 C?
- 3 A.
- 0. Okay. And how does that help or support your opinions 4 5 in this case, if any?
  - Coming back to the threshold of about 240, 232, at A. which time I believe ignition would occur.
- 8 0. Okay. We've already talked about Exhibit 29, which is 9 the alternative design of the Genesis model, and then 10 you had Exhibit 27, which is a listing of various 11 models, whether they're Tier 4A or Tier 4B, is that 12 correct?
- 13 Correct. A.
- 14 0. Okay. You have this "Ignition Time Versus Temperature 15 for Selected Forced Fuels," which is Exhibit 30. It's 16 an article by Guido Kaminski. What was the purpose 17 for including this article in your materials?
- 18 A. It was background information. Also, there's a chart 19 and a table. Within that particular chart, what's key 20 in there is it offers different temperatures for wood 21 materials to ignite.
- 22 0. Do you --
- 23 And wood materials being cellulosic. So if I have a A. 24 lower temperature, it takes a longer period before the 25 ignition occurs due to heat flux. As the temperature

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		016			rages 221–224
1		Page 221 increases, that dwell time for contact before ignition	1		Page 223 we've already talked about?
2		is shortened. That's the purpose of that general	2	Α.	No.
3		article.	3	Q.	To what extent are you relying on Mr. Wilson's
4	Q.	Do you compare the corn cellulose material to any of	4	Q.	opinions in this case?
5	Q.	these types of wood cellulose materials?	5	Α.	I'm relying upon his report for the recounting of the
6	A.	As a family, yes.	6	Α.	interview of the operator and the farmer who drove the
7	Q.	Okay. I thought earlier you were drawing a	7		vehicle while it's on fire.
8	Q.	distinction to say that wood cellulosic material is	8	Q.	Are you relying on him to identify the origin of the
9		different than corn cellulosic material.	9	Q.	fire?
1	7	It is, but not in terms of combustion.	10	Α.	No.
10	<b>A.</b>	Then we have the "Product Improvement Program," which	11	Q.	
12	Q.		12	Q.	Are you relying on him to identify the cause of the fire?
13		is Exhibit 31, dated July 2014. What does this PIP, if we can call it that, what does it how does it	13	Α.	No.
14			14		
		influence your opinions in this case?		Q.	We can go ahead and pass to Mr. Coretti, and I'll go
15	Α.	I'm drawn to the subject line "Excessive heat at the	15		over my notes to make sure I've asked what I need to.
16		muffler inlet connection." What is excessive heat?	16		Thank you.
17		So that's confounding. So in terms of my report, it's	17		EXAMINATION
18		confounding that there's a PIP related to excessive	18		MR. CORETTI:
19		heat at the muffler inlet connection, if that's an	19	Q.	Mr. Dahl, assuming that Alfredo Barnal, the operator
20		area where excessive heat is not expected.	20		of the tractor, testified that he removed the shield,
21		And, further, I'm in an area where I'm	21		the SCR shield, and to do so required no tools, would
22		surrounded by fuel, surrounded by plastic, and I have	22		that suggest to you that he did not know how to remove
23		a PIP after the tractor's been in service and on the	23		the shield?
24		market for three years for excessive heat. They	24	A.	Yes.
25		didn't know this at the beginning?	25	Q.	Would that suggest to you that he never removed the
		Page 222			Page 224
1	Q.	Page 222 So what does it tell you to do?	1		Page 224 shield to clean around the SCR?
1 2	Q. <b>A.</b>		1 2	Α.	- C
		So what does it tell you to do?		<b>A.</b> Q.	shield to clean around the SCR?
2		So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire	2		shield to clean around the SCR? Yes.
2 3		So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN	2 3		Shield to clean around the SCR?  Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified
2 3 4	Α.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.	2 3 4		Shield to clean around the SCR?  Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another
2 3 4 5	Α.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating	2 3 4 5		Shield to clean around the SCR?  Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the
2 3 4 5 6	<b>A.</b> Q.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?	2 3 4 5 6		Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the
2 3 4 5 6 7	<b>A.</b> Q. <b>A.</b>	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.	2 3 4 5 6 7		Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<b>A.</b> Q. <b>A.</b> Q.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.  Do you know if that was ever done on this tractor?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8		Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off his remaining tractors, I think he had three or four
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A. Q. A. Q. A.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.  Do you know if that was ever done on this tractor?  I don't believe so.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8		Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off his remaining tractors, I think he had three or four other ones, and not put them back, permanently remove
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. Q. A. Q. A.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.  Do you know if that was ever done on this tractor?  I don't believe so.  If in fact that PIP was performed on this tractor,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off his remaining tractors, I think he had three or four other ones, and not put them back, permanently remove them. Would that support your opinions today
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.  Do you know if that was ever done on this tractor?  I don't believe so.  If in fact that PIP was performed on this tractor, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not start in the area of the inlet pipe?  Can you repeat the question?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13		Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off his remaining tractors, I think he had three or four other ones, and not put them back, permanently remove them. Would that support your opinions today regarding you said there was a momma, papa, and baby fires. Would that support your opinions today?  MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form of the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.  Do you know if that was ever done on this tractor?  I don't believe so.  If in fact that PIP was performed on this tractor, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not start in the area of the inlet pipe?  Can you repeat the question?  If in fact the PIP service installation of an insulating blanket was performed on the inlet pipe,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. A.	Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off his remaining tractors, I think he had three or four other ones, and not put them back, permanently remove them. Would that support your opinions today regarding you said there was a momma, papa, and baby fires. Would that support your opinions today?  MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form of the question.  That activity would have removed the entrapment hazard that I have issue with.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.  Do you know if that was ever done on this tractor?  I don't believe so.  If in fact that PIP was performed on this tractor, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not start in the area of the inlet pipe?  Can you repeat the question?  If in fact the PIP service installation of an insulating blanket was performed on the inlet pipe, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not originate in the vicinity of the inlet pipe?  Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. A. BY 1	Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off his remaining tractors, I think he had three or four other ones, and not put them back, permanently remove them. Would that support your opinions today regarding you said there was a momma, papa, and baby fires. Would that support your opinions today?  MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form of the question.  That activity would have removed the entrapment hazard that I have issue with.  MR. CORETTI:  But the fact that he had another fire in the same
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A. Q.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.  Do you know if that was ever done on this tractor?  I don't believe so.  If in fact that PIP was performed on this tractor, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not start in the area of the inlet pipe?  Can you repeat the question?  If in fact the PIP service installation of an insulating blanket was performed on the inlet pipe, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not originate in the vicinity of the inlet pipe?  Yes.  We have Exhibit 32 and 33, the notes that you provided	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. BY 1	Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off his remaining tractors, I think he had three or four other ones, and not put them back, permanently remove them. Would that support your opinions today regarding you said there was a momma, papa, and baby fires. Would that support your opinions today?  MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form of the question.  That activity would have removed the entrapment hazard that I have issue with.  MR. CORETTI:  But the fact that he had another fire in the same location, same tractor, how would that would that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A. Q.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.  Do you know if that was ever done on this tractor?  I don't believe so.  If in fact that PIP was performed on this tractor, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not start in the area of the inlet pipe?  Can you repeat the question?  If in fact the PIP service installation of an insulating blanket was performed on the inlet pipe, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not originate in the vicinity of the inlet pipe?  Yes.  We have Exhibit 32 and 33, the notes that you provided me from Dr. Smith, and 34 is the EPA fact sheet. I	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q.  A.  BY 1 Q.	Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off his remaining tractors, I think he had three or four other ones, and not put them back, permanently remove them. Would that support your opinions today regarding you said there was a momma, papa, and baby fires. Would that support your opinions today?  MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form of the question.  That activity would have removed the entrapment hazard that I have issue with.  MR. CORETTI:  But the fact that he had another fire in the same location, same tractor, how would that would that support your opinion?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A. Q.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.  Do you know if that was ever done on this tractor?  I don't believe so.  If in fact that PIP was performed on this tractor, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not start in the area of the inlet pipe?  Can you repeat the question?  If in fact the PIP service installation of an insulating blanket was performed on the inlet pipe, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not originate in the vicinity of the inlet pipe?  Yes.  We have Exhibit 32 and 33, the notes that you provided me from Dr. Smith, and 34 is the EPA fact sheet. I believe we've already talked about those, and we don't	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. BY 1	Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off his remaining tractors, I think he had three or four other ones, and not put them back, permanently remove them. Would that support your opinions today regarding you said there was a momma, papa, and baby fires. Would that support your opinions today?  MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form of the question.  That activity would have removed the entrapment hazard that I have issue with.  MR. CORETTI:  But the fact that he had another fire in the same location, same tractor, how would that would that support your opinion?  That would further fall along the lines that we have a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A. Q.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.  Do you know if that was ever done on this tractor?  I don't believe so.  If in fact that PIP was performed on this tractor, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not start in the area of the inlet pipe?  Can you repeat the question?  If in fact the PIP service installation of an insulating blanket was performed on the inlet pipe, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not originate in the vicinity of the inlet pipe?  Yes.  We have Exhibit 32 and 33, the notes that you provided me from Dr. Smith, and 34 is the EPA fact sheet. I believe we've already talked about those, and we don't need to go over those in any further detail.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q.  A.  BY 1 Q.	Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off his remaining tractors, I think he had three or four other ones, and not put them back, permanently remove them. Would that support your opinions today regarding you said there was a momma, papa, and baby fires. Would that support your opinions today?  MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form of the question.  That activity would have removed the entrapment hazard that I have issue with.  MR. CORETTI:  But the fact that he had another fire in the same location, same tractor, how would that would that support your opinion?  That would further fall along the lines that we have a rash, a series of tractors of a similar configuration
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A. Q.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.  Do you know if that was ever done on this tractor?  I don't believe so.  If in fact that PIP was performed on this tractor, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not start in the area of the inlet pipe?  Can you repeat the question?  If in fact the PIP service installation of an insulating blanket was performed on the inlet pipe, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not originate in the vicinity of the inlet pipe?  Yes.  We have Exhibit 32 and 33, the notes that you provided me from Dr. Smith, and 34 is the EPA fact sheet. I believe we've already talked about those, and we don't need to go over those in any further detail.  Exhibit 35 is the transmission memo.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q.  A.  BY 1 Q.	Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off his remaining tractors, I think he had three or four other ones, and not put them back, permanently remove them. Would that support your opinions today regarding you said there was a momma, papa, and baby fires. Would that support your opinions today?  MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form of the question.  That activity would have removed the entrapment hazard that I have issue with.  MR. CORETTI:  But the fact that he had another fire in the same location, same tractor, how would that would that support your opinion?  That would further fall along the lines that we have a rash, a series of tractors of a similar configuration that are developing a fire in the same area, close to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. A. Q.	So what does it tell you to do?  It talks about insulation blanket material, fire prevention, service recommendations, offers the PIN numbers in which this is applicable.  So it talks about putting some type of insulating blanket around those hot surfaces?  Correct.  Do you know if that was ever done on this tractor?  I don't believe so.  If in fact that PIP was performed on this tractor, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not start in the area of the inlet pipe?  Can you repeat the question?  If in fact the PIP service installation of an insulating blanket was performed on the inlet pipe, would that demonstrate to you that the fire did not originate in the vicinity of the inlet pipe?  Yes.  We have Exhibit 32 and 33, the notes that you provided me from Dr. Smith, and 34 is the EPA fact sheet. I believe we've already talked about those, and we don't need to go over those in any further detail.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q.  A.  BY 1 Q.	Yes.  And I want you to assume that Arno Schot testified that subsequent to the fire at issue, he had another fire with another T8, identical place or area, the SCR, that he was able to extinguish, and that the dealer then told him to take all the SCR shields off his remaining tractors, I think he had three or four other ones, and not put them back, permanently remove them. Would that support your opinions today regarding you said there was a momma, papa, and baby fires. Would that support your opinions today?  MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form of the question.  That activity would have removed the entrapment hazard that I have issue with.  MR. CORETTI:  But the fact that he had another fire in the same location, same tractor, how would that would that support your opinion?  That would further fall along the lines that we have a rash, a series of tractors of a similar configuration

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Page 225
                                                                                                                             Page 227
                                                                             If the blanket was intended to cover all of the
1
          is now, anyways, because it's not functioning,
                                                                    1
                                                                        A.
2
          correct?
                                                                    2
                                                                             exterior surfaces of the inlet pipe to the SCR and in
3
          Correct.
                                                                    3
                                                                             the repair or modification, that the blanket was not
    A.
4
    0.
          And did you review any of the warranty repairs that
                                                                    4
                                                                             properly placed once again in position, then that
5
          have been done to this tractor prior to the fire?
                                                                    5
                                                                             would expose the inlet pipe to debris collected in the
6
                                                                    6
                                                                             entrapment area.
    A.
7
    0.
          Were you aware that the SCR system had been repaired
                                                                    7
                                                                        BY MR. CORETTI:
8
          warranty-wise more than one time?
                                                                    8
                                                                             I'm going to show you a copy of photograph 37 from
9
                                                                    9
    A.
                                                                             Mr. Wilson's dep photographs, and it shows the boot
10
          If that in fact were true, and suggests some type of
                                                                   10
                                                                             around the inlet pipe, with an area exposed that it
    Q.
11
          SCR issues, wouldn't you agree that even if CNH's
                                                                   11
                                                                             was not covering.
                                                                   12
12
          standard operating temperatures were, say, 200
                                                                        A.
                                                                             I see the image.
13
          degrees, would the fact of the actual charring damages
                                                                   13
                                                                             Okay. And in that type of situation, or in this
14
          in other tractors suggest to you that SCR temperatures
                                                                   14
                                                                             situation, could the temperatures around that inlet
15
          can exceed standards?
                                                                   15
                                                                             area have been sufficient to come in -- would it have
16
                     MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form.
                                                                   16
                                                                             been possible for crop debris to come in contact
          I don't know what the standards are, but it would
17
                                                                   17
                                                                             there?
18
          suggest to me that in service the temperatures
                                                                   18
                                                                             Crop debris could come in contact with this breach
                                                                        A.
19
          exceeded what the manufacturer believed they would be
                                                                   19
                                                                             where the blanket is not covering any of the inlet
20
          in service.
                                                                   20
                                                                             pipe, yes.
    BY MR. CORETTI:
21
                                                                   21
                                                                        Q.
                                                                             Okay, thank you.
22
         Okay. Now, you had referred to that slot in the front
                                                                   22
                                                                                        With respect to the cleaning debris from
23
                                                                   23
          of the SCR as the mail slot in terms of blocking air,
                                                                             the engine area on the tractor, you can raise the hood
          getting into the cavity around the SCR?
                                                                   24
                                                                             and get access to the engine on these tractors, can
24
25
         No, the mail slot allows air to come into the cavity
                                                                   25
                                                                             you not?
                                                         Page 226
                                                                                                                             Page 228
          around the SCR, at the front.
1
                                                                    1
                                                                        A.
                                                                             Yes.
2
    0.
          Okay, but if you have crop debris that clogged it, if
                                                                    2
                                                                        0.
                                                                             So in terms of whether or not everything can be
          there was crop debris all around the -- inside that
3
                                                                    3
                                                                             exposed to clean, you can expose areas because of the
          cavity area, blocking the slot, what would the effect
                                                                             way they designed it, hoods opening and compartments
                                                                    4
4
5
          of that be?
                                                                    5
                                                                             opening to clean the engine, correct?
6
                     MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form.
                                                                    6
                                                                             Yes.
                                                                        A.
                                                                    7
7
          That would impair the convective ventilation. Let me
                                                                             If it takes six to eight Allen key bolts to remove the
8
                                                                    8
          further qualify that the opening at the top of that
                                                                             shield, does that suggest to you that that's an area
9
          assembly is smaller and more restricted than the
                                                                    9
                                                                             of the tractor that the manufacturer expects an
10
          opening at the bottom. So it would be difficult for
                                                                   10
                                                                             operator to remove two or three times a day or even in
11
          that to become blocked by crop debris.
                                                                   11
                                                                             the field --
    BY MR. CORETTI:
                                                                   12
12
                                                                                        MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form.
                                                                   13
13
                                                                        BY MR. CORETTI:
    0.
         Okay.
14
    A.
          I'd prefer to use the term "impossible," but very
                                                                   14
                                                                             -- to clean?
15
          difficult to block in that fashion.
                                                                   15
                                                                                        MR. ROBINSON: Objection.
16
          Okay. Opposing counsel asked you if the tractor at
                                                                   16
                                                                             I don't think the manufacturer's provided an easy
    Q.
17
          issue had the blanket installed on the inlet exhaust
                                                                   17
                                                                             means for removal and re-installation.
          pipe section, whether or not that would prevent heat
                                                                   18
                                                                        BY MR. CORETTI:
18
                                                                   19
19
          temperatures or the possibility of the fire starting
                                                                             Although the fuel tank itself did not cause the fire,
20
          at that point in the tractor, and you testified that
                                                                   20
                                                                             you've testified, would you agree that the -- once the
21
                                                                   21
                                                                             fire did break out and breached the fuel tank, it
          you believe that that blanket would prevent that.
22
                     What if the blanket was not -- did not
                                                                             accelerated the fire?
                                                                   2.2
23
          completely cover the inlet area or became somehow
                                                                   23
                                                                        A.
24
          degraded?
                                                                   24
                                                                             Do you know why CNH would not include a fire
                                                                        Q.
25
                                                                   25
                     MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form.
                                                                             extinguisher in a tractor that costs over $200,000?
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Pages 229-232

00/2	J 1 / 2 ·	010			1 ages 227 232
1		Page 229 MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form.	1	Α.	Page 231
2	Α.	I don't know.	2	Q.	You don't know how the boot was attached before the
3		R. CORETTI:	3		fire, do you?
١.			4	Α.	No.
4	Q.	Do you know whether or not they include a fire	5	Q.	And this picture is taken after the fire, is that
5		extinguisher with their tractors?	6	_	right?
6	A.	I do not know.	7	Α.	Yes.
7	Q.	I have nothing further.	8	Q.	So we've already had a fire that completely consumed
8		RE-EXAMINATION	9	۷.	the whole tractor, including the area and the
9		R. ROBINSON:	10		shielding around this particular part of the SCR. Is
10	Q.	I just have a few follow-ups and you're done.	11		that correct?
11		Counsel asked you about repairs that were		70	
12		done to the SCR canister, but you don't know what	12	Α.	All but the boot.
13		repairs were actually done, is that right?	13	Q.	All but the boot. The boot did not get consumed by
14	A.	Correct.	14		the fire, is that correct?
15	Q.	And you don't know whether the repairs in fact	15	Α.	Yes.
16		demonstrate that the SCR canister was operating at a	16	Q.	So by the time this picture's taken, the fire's
17		higher or lower temperature than appropriate, do you?	17		already occurred, and the fire department has already
18	A.	I do not.	18		shown up and extinguished the fire, correct?
19	Q.	So the fact that the repairs occurred are irrelevant	19	A.	Yes.
20		to whether the canister was operating at excessive	20	Q.	And we heard yesterday from Mr. Wilson about how the
21		temperatures, correct?	21		fire department's efforts to spray the unit can affect
22	A.	Correct.	22		the presence of debris in different areas. Do you
23	Q.	I also take it you were not aware that the dealer had	23		agree with that?
24		performed repairs on the electrical system to the	24	A.	Yes.
25		tractor the day before this fire, were you?	25	Q.	It can also affect the way that particular things,
		Page 230			Page 232
1	A.	I was aware of that.	1		such as boots, are attached and how they're
2	Q.	Do you know what those repairs were for?	2		positioned, correct?
3	A.	I understand it was a wiring harness.	3	A.	Yes.
4	Q.	Do you have any reason to believe that repair was	4	Q.	So the presence of a gap in this photograph does not
5	~	done let me restate that.	5		demonstrate that there was a gap before the fire, is
6		Do you have any reason to believe that that	6		that correct?
7		repair contributed in any way to this fire?	7	A.	That's a reasonable assumption.
8	A.	Can you repeat the question?	8	Q.	And, in fact, if there had been debris accumulated
9	Q.	Do you have any reason to believe that that repair of	9		against this gap which ignited due to contact with the
10	χ.	the wiring harness in any way contributed to the cause	10		inlet pipe there, wouldn't we expect to see some level
11		of this fire?	11		of residual debris burned or caked on to that metal?
12	Α.	No.	12	A.	I don't know.
13	Q.	You think it's unrelated?	13	Q.	Would there be some evidence that the debris would
14	Q. A.	Correct.	14		have been attached to the metal if it was exposed
15	Q.	Completely coincidental that it happened the day	15		before the fire and that's where the fire started?
16	۷.	before this fire?	16	Α.	I don't know, because if the fire department
17	A.	Yes.	17		extinguished the fire and sufficiently displaced the
18	Q.	Counsel asked you a couple of questions about	18		boot, they could also displace any debris in the area.
19	v.	picture 37 from Bill Wilson's report, and he showed	19		So it's a disturbed area.
		-	20	Q.	Okay. So we can't draw any conclusions from this
20		you an area that appears to be exposed, is that	21	~ '	photograph?
21	2	correct?	22	Α.	I can't draw any conclusions regarding debris that was
22	<b>A.</b>	Yes.	23		in that area.
23	Q.	And then I think the question was, that area	24	0.	Do you know what these threads are made out of that
24		demonstrates that debris could accumulate and make	25	κ.	are on the boot?
25		contact with the inlet pipe. Is that correct?			
			1		

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		.010		rages 255–25
1	Α.	Page 233	1	Page 23:
2	Q.	Do you know if they're combustible or not?	2	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 39
3	Α.	Obviously not.	3	3:52 p.m.
4	Q.	If the fire was located in this area and it started	4	MR. ROBINSON: All right, I think we are
5	v.	there, would you have expected these threads to burn	5	done.
6			6	
		if they were combustible?	7	(The deposition was concluded at 3:52 p.m.
7	Α.	If they were combustible, yes.		Signature of the witness was not requested by
8	Q.	You mentioned that if the manufacturer provided six to	8	counsel for the respective parties hereto.)
9		seven Allen screws to attach that plate to the front	9	
10		of the SCR panel, that do you remember that	10	
11		discussion?	11	
12	Α.	Yes.	12	
13	Q.	Do you know how many actual Allen screws it takes to	13	
14		remove that front panel?	14	
15	A.	No.	15	
16	Q.	And you mentioned that it would the presence of six	16	
17		or seven would demonstrate that it's difficult to	17	
18		remove. Is that correct?	18	
19	Α.	As a readily-serviceable item, yes. So if I need to	19	
20		service this more than once a day, I'm in the field,	20	
21		six or seven Allen screws are readily dropped and lost	21	
22		in the crop field, where snap-over center buckles or	22	
23		larger thumb screws or hand-wheel screws are easier to	23	
24		handle and easier to recover.	24	
25	Q.	Is it the number or the type of fasteners that make	25	
2.5	2.	To the mander of the type of fabethers that make	25	
		Page 234	1	Page 230
1		the difference?	1	CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY
2	Α.	The type.	2	STATE OF MICHIGAN )
3	Q.	So if they had four, you would still have the same		
			3	) SS
4		opinion?	4	COUNTY OF KENT )
4 5	Α.	opinion? Yes.		
	<b>A</b> . Q.	opinion?	4	
5		opinion? Yes.	4 5	COUNTY OF KENT )
5 6		opinion?  Yes.  But as far as whether in fact it was a hassle and	4 5 6	COUNTY OF KENT )  I, REBECCA L. RUSSO, certify that this
5 6 7		opinion? Yes.  But as far as whether in fact it was a hassle and disruptive to actually remove the panel, you would	4 5 6 7	COUNTY OF KENT )  I, REBECCA L. RUSSO, certify that this deposition was taken before me on the date
5 6 7 8		opinion? Yes.  But as far as whether in fact it was a hassle and disruptive to actually remove the panel, you would have to defer to the operator who does that on a daily	4 5 6 7 8	I, REBECCA L. RUSSO, certify that this deposition was taken before me on the date hereinbefore set forth; that the foregoing questions
5 6 7 8 9	Q.	opinion? Yes. But as far as whether in fact it was a hassle and disruptive to actually remove the panel, you would have to defer to the operator who does that on a daily basis?	4 5 6 7 8	I, REBECCA L. RUSSO, certify that this deposition was taken before me on the date hereinbefore set forth; that the foregoing questions and answers were recorded by me stenographically and
5 6 7 8 9 10	Q.	opinion?  Yes.  But as far as whether in fact it was a hassle and disruptive to actually remove the panel, you would have to defer to the operator who does that on a daily basis?  Yes.	4 5 6 7 8 9	I, REBECCA L. RUSSO, certify that this deposition was taken before me on the date hereinbefore set forth; that the foregoing questions and answers were recorded by me stenographically and reduced to computer transcription; that this is a
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q.	opinion?  Yes.  But as far as whether in fact it was a hassle and disruptive to actually remove the panel, you would have to defer to the operator who does that on a daily basis?  Yes.  And if the operator said it's not difficult and not	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	I, REBECCA L. RUSSO, certify that this deposition was taken before me on the date hereinbefore set forth; that the foregoing questions and answers were recorded by me stenographically and reduced to computer transcription; that this is a true, full and correct transcript of my stenographic
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MIdeps@uslegalsupport.com Ann Arbor | Detroit | Flint | Jackson